THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

### Our Campaign Papers

With the close of our State canvass, a Presidential campaign begins which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1840.

The JOURNAL enters the contest with the full determination of contributing its mite to promote the election of GREELEY and BROWN. In order to work with the greatest efficiency, we have determined to increase our subscription lists to the largest possible number. It is true our subscription is larger than ever before—but we want to make it still larger.

A splendid crop prospect is ahead of us. A most cheering and hopeful bow of promise arches our political skies. We can and will elect GREELEY and BROWN. Peace will be restored. Reconciliation and reunion will again bless the country. Immigration, railroads, capital, business will turn Southward. Immense harvests will, in a few weeks, reward the toils of the husbandman. Money will be plenty. Taxes will be easier, and there will be a feeling of security and confidence throughout the South. For such a consummation will we labor.

In order, therefore, to place the DAILY and WEEKLY JOURNAL in the reach of all, we will send them for a period of FOUR MONTHS for the following liberal rates:

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In addition to these liberal rates, we desire to interest our old subscribers and friends in our welfare.

*We will credit any person with a month's subscription who will send us a subscriber for one year at the usual rates to the edition to which he is a subscriber himself.* It may not be convenient for subscribers to get up large clubs. But it may fall in this way, at odd times, to induce one or two others to subscribe, and thus gradually send us enough names to cover the expense of his own paper, without cash outlay to himself and with profit and encouragement to us.

We will not commend THE JOURNAL to its old patrons and friends. Its reputation and merits are known. What it has been it will be, independent, unpurchasable, unselfish, honest, faithful, earnest and bold. Can we depend upon the support of the people?

### West Virginia.

The returns from the late election in this State, we are informed, are sufficient to indicate the result with some degree of certainty. It seems now that Governor Jacob, the independent candidate, has been rejected by about 2,500 majority, and that the new Constitution has been ratified by a nearly equal majority, though the supplemental clause rendering negroes ineligible to office was defeated.

Some of our Richmond cotemporaries were disposed at first to read our party friends in West Virginia quite a lecture for having submitted to the people what they were pleased to term a "reactionary Constitution," and to attribute the anticipated defeat of the regular nominees to the dead weight they carried in the aforesaid reactionary Constitution. The lecture seems, however, to have been premature, if not altogether undeserved, for if the reports be true, the unfortunate "reactionary" turns out to be some 4,500 votes stronger than the regular nominees.

### Senator Wilson—What he Knows About Truth!

When Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, the Radical candidate for the Vice Presidency, came to our city seeking to deceive our people with his cant and hypocrisy and falsehood we deemed it to be our duty as a public journalist to expose him. In performing this duty, though we were scrupulously careful not to go beyond what the facts warranted, we were not deterred by Wilson's position or by his pretences of piety, adding him up to public gaze as a fit object for ridicule, scorn and contempt. Wilson's speech at Hilton, taken in connection with the record of his life and that of public events for the last thirty years, served us that he was a canting hypocrite utterly regardless of truth, and we so said.

Subsequent events have proved that the estimate we placed upon this man's character was well founded. With the proof that we present to our readers this morning it will be impossible for any man, who has any respect for truth, to have any respect for Wilson.

Since his candidacy for the Vice Presidency as was perfectly natural, Mr. Wilson's record has been subjected to the closest scrutiny. Among other acts of his life it was found that he had taken part in the great Know-Nothing movement some twenty years ago. It was thought and very properly too, that this fact would naturally alienate from him the vote of the very large, very respectable, and very intelligent foreign-born portion of our population. The charge was accordingly made in various shapes that he had been a Know-Nothing.

Seeing the disastrous effect the charge would have upon his political prospects, Mr. Wilson attempted to sneak out of the matter in the following characteristic manner.

NATICK, MASS., July 29, 1872.

J. O. CULVER, ESQ.,
*State Journal, Madison, Wis.*

MY DEAR SIR: The mail has just brought me your note and extracts clipped from newspapers purporting to be speeches made by me. In answer to your inquiries I have to say that they and all thoughts and words of like character which have appeared in the papers are pure inventions, wicked forgeries, absolute falsehoods. Never have I thought, spoken, or written those words, nor anything resembling those words, nor anything that the most malignant sophistry could torture into those words. I could not have done so, for they are abhorrent to every conviction of my judgment, every throb of my heart, every aspiration of my soul. Born in extreme poverty, having endured the hard lot the sons of poverty are too often forced to endure, I came to manhood passionately devoted to the creed of human equality. All my life I have cherished as a bright hope and held and avowed as a living faith, *the doctrine that all men, without distinction of color, race, or nationality, should have complete liberty and exact equality—all the rights I asked for myself.* My thoughts, my words, my pen, my votes, have been consecrated for more than 36 years to human rights. In the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts; in eight years' service in her Legislature; in more than 17 years' service in the Senate of the United States; in 1,300 public addresses; in the press; in speeches and writings that would fill many volumes and make thousands of pages, I have iterated and reiterated *the doctrine of equal rights for all conditions of men.* Is it not, my dear Sir, passing strange that partisanship should so blind men to a sense of truth, justice, and fair play that they should forge and print abhorrent sentiments—sentiments insulting to God and man—and charge them upon one whose life has been given to the cause of equal rights at home, and whose profound sympathies were *ever given to the friends of liberty of all races and nationalities* abroad?

HENRY WILSON.

But this denial did not satisfy the people and accordingly a number of Brooklyn Germans, among whom were B. Fievert, T. Boedeker, Chas. Schiller, H. Lindemith, M. Maier, and John Fischer, about four weeks ago sent a letter to Senator Wilson, inquiring concerning his previous connection with the Know-Nothing party, and asking him to inform them whether he was ever a member of it. Wilson sent a reply, written in German, of which the following is a literal translation:

NATICK, MASS., Aug. 26, 1872.

*Messrs.* BERNHARD, FIEVERT, *and others—Gentlemen:* I am in receipt of your honored favor in which you inquire whether the reports that I was once a member of the Know-Nothing party, are founded in truth, or are fictions created by political enemies. Let me say to reassure you that I have never been a member of the Know-Nothing party, and have never voted with it, but that I have always exerted myself to fight against its detrimental principles from the beginning of its existence, both by word and action, and upon every occasion. From the subjoined extracts in my speeches, which have appeared in several German papers, you may gather that I have always declared freely and openly the principle that adopted citizens of our Union ought to enjoy the same rights as the natives, and that whatever of oppression of any class of citizens exists because they differ from some other classes and principally because they are foreign born, is in striking contradiction to the principles of true religion, the fear of God, and the spirit of our enlightened age, and that such warring against our immigrated citizens is most unjust, inhuman, and impolitic.

These utterances are in perfect accord with the liberal views which I have always entertained during my long political career. On this basis rests the whole fabric of our powerful Republican party—the party of progress—whose immovable pillars are freedom, equality, and fraternity. This now is and will be my watchword as long as I live and labor. With the greater energy, therefore, I must denounce such a calumnious slander, and declare it a contemptible election maneuver which though without success, has been used against me several times, especially in the years 1855 and 1858, by the opponents of the Republican party. As you, honored gentlemen, are well able to distinguish truth from falsehood, you will, I hope, Sirs, favor me with your kind confidence in the future. In this agreeable expecration, and thanking you most heartily for your frank letter, I subscribe myself, with all due respect, your obedient servant, HENRY WILSON.

How much truth there is in these denials of the pious Wilson, will be seen from the following:

CARD FROM ALBERT PIKE.

*To the Editor of the Tribune:*

SIR: "Was Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing?" You say that you are constantly receiving letters asking an answer to this question.

I will answer it. I was a delegate to and member of the National Council of the Know-Nothing Party, in the summer of 1855, at Philadelphia, and one of the seven delegates from a Southern State. I found the present Senator Henry Wilson in that body when I entered it, and he sat in it during the whole session, and helped settle the platform—being one of the seven delegates of Massachusetts.

To be there, he had to have the sign, word and grip; and necessarily had taken the same oath which we all had taken on entering the order, i. e., not to assist in any way in elevating to any office of trust or profit any person of foreign birth, or any Roman Catholic. The oath is as binding on him now as it was then.

My name will assure you that I know that of which I speak. I object to Mr. Wilson's sneaking out of the scrape, by both the *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi.*

ALBERT PIKE,
*Washington City*, Aug. 22, 1872.

The absolute veracity of ALBERT PIKE is known to the whole country; and for it we don't not that every Mason in the land will stand a ready voucher. It is idle for us to tell men or Masons who Albert Pike is.

The following is the oath taken by Senator Wilson as a Know-Nothing in 1854, and we commend it to the especial consideration of our foreign born and Roman Catholic population!

In the presence of the true and ever-living God, and on these sacred Scriptures, His Holy Word, I do declare that I will truly fulfil all my obligations toward my brethren of the Order of Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, emblems and proceedings of said Order. * * And I further declare and solemnly swear that I will not knowingly vote for, appoint, or elect any person of foreign birth, or a Roman Catholic, to any office in the local or general administration of the American government; and I further declare and swear that I will use all the means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in the administration of the government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, both local and general. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, and I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God.

[Though this oath seems comprehensive enough, it was explicitly understood to compromise more; because on the occasion of taking it the formula was that "the President (of the Lodge) will address the brethren as follows:"]

"As a member of this patriotic Lodge, it will become your duty to disregard all personal interests and predilections in the service of your country, in order that the corrupt and evil influence of foreigners may be effectually combatted and destroyed, and here it will be understood, sons of foreigners and of Roman Catholics are included."

We venture to say that no man occupying the position that Senator Wilson does, has ever before in the history of America, been detected in such a gross, palpable falsehood.

When we remember General Grant's falsehood to President Johnson while Secretary of War *ad interim*, his falsehood in regard to the proposals made to Senator Schurz, as proved by General Pleasanton, and his notorious drunkenness, to say nothing of the unsettled question of veracity between this same Senator Wilson and the Rev. C. W. Denison as to the Senator's declaration "that President Grant drinks too much; I have told him so," the prospect for the country if these men shall be chosen to rule over us, is not pleasant.

### Hark from the Tomb a Doleful Sound! More Troops!

There is now no disease to which the body politic is liable for which Radical Doctors do not unhesitatingly prescribe "more troops." Of course the prescription is filled by Dr. Grant, the great political apothecary. Calomel and Jalap, Castor Oil and Ipecac, all had their day and have gone to the place where all things go that have played out. Nor are pin root and lozenges and bitters any longer equal to the emergency. "Dead shot" is the thing now. Grant is the Doctor and the poor South is the *enfant terrible* that is so much afflicted.

We learn from the New York *Herald* that Dr. Grant has been informed by friends of the family in Salisbury that we are again troubled with symptoms of outrages, and that he now has it under advisement whether or not to give us another precautionary dose of "dead shot," labelled in curious lingo after druggists' fashion "R more troops, to be well shaken before taken. Grant, M. D."

We presume the Salisbury "Outrage" grows out of the ejectment of Windy Billy Henderson from a Salisbury Hotel for disgraceful and criminal conduct and some attacks made by Henderson and his friends upon the editor of the Salisbury *Tribune* for publishing the facts in the case.

We trust all the facts in the case will be brought to light, and published at the North. As their publication here can do no good we shall not shock public decency by referring to Henderson's conduct, save in the most general terms:

We do not fear the United States Troops, nor do we fear anything that may be made out of this "Salisbury Outrage."

Let the troops come. They will not harm us nor will we molest them. The day for all that sort of thing has gone by. The force of habit is a wonderful thing, and under its powerful influence men have come in the course of time to swallow without grimace, even the most nauseous doses. Southern men know something of late years about the growing capacity of men to swallow things they do not like.

We have not, indeed, arrived at the point where we can swallow "dead shot" kindly, but we have become so reasonable now, such good children, that if we thought a good dose of "more troops" or any other "dead shot" would purge the body politic of the tape-worms in the shape of carpet-baggers and scallawags, like Windy Billy Henderson, who have so long preyed upon it, we believe we could be induced to gulp it down even without anything "to take the taste out of our mouths."

### Who are the Brutes?

We venture to say that the whole country was shocked by the telegram from Washington City, announcing that

"The pardon of the four persons imprisoned at Albany as Ku-Klux has been postponed upon the representations received at the Attorney General's office from official sources in North Carolina."

The New York *Tribune*, a paper that cannot, certainly, be said to have any sympathy with the Ku-Klux, called upon GERRIT SMITH, as a philanthropist, to enquire into the cases of the men in prison under sentence from Judge Bond.

Mr. SMITH, the well known Abolitionist and a most earnest advocate of the re-election of President Grant, complied with the request, and invoked Executive clemency in behalf of certain of the unfortunates.—President Grant listened favorably to the suggestion of mercy, and sent his chief detective, one Whitely, to examine into and report upon the matter. Whitely obeyed his orders, and he, too, though not at all a philanthropist either by nature or by his calling, reported to the President the names of four persons to whom, in his opinion, mercy and pardon might be extended without offense to the majesty of the law. One of these poor wretches, if we mistake not, is a trembling, white haired old man, tottering on the brink of the grave; another is a mere youth, daily visibly sinking under the ravages of that fell destroyer, consumption; and both of them are poor, ignorant, unlettered creatures, untutored in the ways of the world, save as seen in their own little neighborhood, and if criminals at all, mere tools in the hands of others.

The President turned not a deaf ear to the representations made to him. We do not here assert, nor do we care, that he did so from interested motives. The fact stands out indisputable that he ordered pardons to be prepared for his signature on his return to Washington; his dreams, doubtless, not unpleasantly disturbed by the fact that he was resolved on an act of mercy.

But alas for the quality of human mercy. The President returns and asks for the pardons of the poor wretches who so eagerly desire to draw one full breath of pure, free air before they sink into the cold, dark grave; he asks for the pardons of the poor wretches who, wasted by disease and by Time's relentless hand, humbly, pitifully, perhaps unmanfully, beg of their fellowman, as a last boon upon earth, that they shall not be required to go, without stop, from a felon's cell to the bar of God; he asks for the pardons of the poor wretches who seek only the poor privilege of dying as freemen, and instead thereof he is presented with remonstrances "from official sources in North Carolina!"

And has North Carolina come to this?

Who are these inhuman wretches thus incapable of pity?

Can it be that North Carolina has given birth to brutes with desires so wolfish and so bloody; to beasts so starved and ravenous for human agony and human woe?

Who are these inexorable dogs that have infused themselves into the bodies of men, whose bowels of compassion neither human helplessness, nor bended knees, nor piteous sighs, nor dying groans can move?

Foul abortions of humanity—accursed spawn of hell—we pray to Heaven that it was not upon Carolina's soil that ye first saw the light!

### Which is Master and which is Man, Grant or Duncan?

As our readers know, Blanton Duncan and a handful of men claiming to be democrats, or rather "straight democrats," have resolved themselves into a Convention to meet in Louisville next Wednesday.

These "straight democrats" cannot abide the action of the party at Baltimore and think that nothing will ease their misery but another Convention. This is the second attempt of these men to relieve themselves of their superabundant democracy; nor do we blame them much, for it is apparent that it has soured badly on their stomachs.

Their first essay was at Baltimore, when under the auspices of this same Blanton Duncan an effort was made to organize a Convention of seceders or bolters from the Democratic Convention. This effort would have been a complete success but for the reason that there were no seceders or bolters to organize. Duncan and his men were therefore compelled to "cut and come again." This time they turn up in Kentucky, but they are no longer bolters or seceders. They have attained to the dignity of delegates to "the Louisville Convention" and are brimfull of sour democracy.

If it should be found that Louisville is too large for "the straight-outs" to hold their Convention in, comfortably, we beg leave to suggest Smithville, or Wrightsville or Masonboro' Sound, as places of adequate accommodations and some soda in their whiskey. And then, too, Blanton Duncan knows the ground so well.

Our citizens well remember this Duncan as the man who, after printing Confederate Bonds in South Carolina, came here during the war as a volunteer aid on the staff of the lamented WHITING. They well remember, too, how summarily he was compelled to resign his position because he had become engaged in the blockade business. They well remember, also, how summarily he left the country when the Conscript Camp threatened to draw him into its dreaded embrace. It has not been many years since Duncan's portly form was a familiar sight on our streets.

This same Blanton Duncan is the Chairman of the "straight democratic" Committee. It is always the duty of a Chairman to issue a circular. Duncan did his duty. Here it is:

ORGANIZE!

The Straight Democratic Committee earnestly urge upon the friends of the cause the importance of immediate and thorough organization, to the end that work in behalf of principles and candidates may be conducted with system and regularity, and that the documents forwarded by the committee may be promptly and properly distributed. [Here follows a suggestion as to the plan of organization.] District conventions should be convened by the 20th of August, to select two delegates to attend the Louisville Convention of 3d of September. * * * The names of delegates, as selected, should be sent to the Chairman of Executive Committee, and also telegraphed by Associated Press. * * Communications can be made in the respective States to Samuel J. Bayard, Camden, N. J.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Crawfordville, Ga; Hon. J. M. Hanks, Helena, Ark., [and others whose names we omit.] BLANTON DUNCAN,
Chairman, etc.

So far, so good!

The next thing to be done was to circulate the circular. To some people this would have been a difficulty, but it was no difficulty at all to a man of such resources as the jolly old blockader.

We venture to say that it gave him far more trouble to escape from the clutches of Colonel Peter Mallett's Conscript officers than it did to circulate his circulars, and that, too, free of expenses. An ordinary man might have racked his brain for a week and then would not have struck out any easier or cheaper way to have circulated the circular than to have mailed them under proper stamps.

But Duncan's fertile brain told him here was another opportunity to spoil the Egyptians. How he took advantage of it we see from the following document:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1872.

DEAR SIR—Please send the enclosed circular to active Democrats in your district, who do not support Mr. Greeley, and I will co-operate in the Louisville Convention. Send me a list of such men in each county immediately.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

Now, just here comes in the "moral" of our story. Who is this J. M. Edmunds, who thus interests himself in circulating Duncan's documents? Kind reader, we will tell you.

Mr. Edmunds is President Grant's postmaster at Washington City, a member of the resident (Grant) Congressional Committee at Washington, and in the year 1868 President of the Union League of America!

Phew! how sour Duncan's democracy is on his stomach!

If this is not a genuine "clasping of hands across the bloody chasm," it is certainly a first class counterfeit, but whether it is "spoiling the Egyptians," we are in some doubt.

To evil-minded people this sort of thing would seem suspicious, but we are not evil-minded. Not at all.

Duncan himself seemed to fear something of the sort, for we find him writing to the New York *Express*, and asserting "that he is not working in the interest of Grant."

So that matter is settled. We have the sporting old blockaders' word that he is not working in Grant's interest, and of course we believe what he says.

Upon reflection, we rather think that public opinion has "put the boot on the wrong leg," (*vide* Pearson C. J. *passim.* On Slang,) and that it is Grant who is working in the interest of Duncan. At any rate we find Grant's Postmaster mailing Duncan's documents. And we all know how Grant loves Southern men, and how obliging he is to them!

It is said, too, that Duncan's claim for over fifty thousand dollars against the United States Government has made greater progress toward adjustment in a few days recently, than it had made in as many years previously. This, too, would have looked like a genuine clasping of hands across the bloody chasm, had not Duncan spoilt its beauty by denying its truth, saying he did not have any claim of any sort against the Government. Of course we believe a gentleman, and a blockader, and a sportsman, when he pledges his word.

This is a grave question, so grave that we repeat it. Is Grant working in Duncan's interest, or is Duncan working in Grant's interest? We desire a straight-out answer.

### Carolina Narrow-Gauge Railroad.

There was a large meeting held at Lincolnton on the 27th looking to the building of a narrow-gauge Railroad from Chester, S. C., to Lenoir, N. C. There were representatives from Chester and York, South Carolina, and Gaston, Lincoln and Catawba, North Carolina, present.

The amount of stock required by the charter was represented. Dr. A. H. Derega, of Chester, was elected President, B. T. Wheeler, of York, J. T. Smyer, of Gaston, W. H. Motz, of Lincoln, and O. G. Foard, of Catawba, were elected Directors.

Delegates from the several counties pledged their counties to build the road through their respective counties. The prospects for building the road are very flattering. When completed it will be almost one hundred miles long, and runs through a very fine country.

### Edward Warren, M. D.

We notice that Dr. EDWARD WARREN has been elected Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore. This is a new institution, organized under favorable auspices.

Dr. WARREN has won much reputation since he has been a resident of Baltimore. He bore himself so successfully in the management of the medical and chemical examination of witnesses in the celebrated Wharton trial, that he has now a national reputation. We wish him greater fame and prosperity in his new Professorship.

From the Morning Star.

## JOHN WESLEY AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS.

BY REV. R. S. MORAN, D. D.

*The Life and Times of John Wesley:* By L. Tyerman. In three volumes crown 8 vo. cloth, $2 50 per volume, Harper & Brothers. Also Lives of Wesley by John Hampson, Dr. Coke and Henry Moore, Dr. Whitehead, Southey, Richard Watson, Henry Moore and Miss Julia Wedgwood.

No work lately issued by the English or American press has attracted such general attention or elicited so many hearty expressions of commendation as the first of the above named biographies of the Founder of Methodism. Though far from faultless, it must be admitted, on a general survey, that it is one of the most interesting works of its class in our language, and beyond a doubt the most complete descriptive account yet given of that glorious spiritual springtime awakening which has made the 18th century for ever memorable in the annals of Christianity. John Wesley, whom God had evidently raised up and thrust forward as the most prominent agent in this remarkable movement, is here represented, not in that unreal seraphic light in which the saints of the Calendar shine, nor yet as possessed of those exaggerated supramundane perfections of the heroes of romance—but with some exceptions to be noted in the sequel—he is faithfully set forth just as he was and as he actually seemed to be to the men of his own generation—to the wise and the virtuous, who could comprehend and appreciate him—to the vulgar and the vicious, who misunderstood and maltreated him.—Nothing is overdrawn in order to magnify his wisdom or worth, and nothing is timidly kept back or glossed over to conceal his weakness or extenuate his faults. With equal fidelity to truth and justice the lights and shades, the beauties and blemishes of his character are distinctly brought to view, and the reader is left to form his own judgment as to the aggregate merits of the qualities thus combined in him. Mr. Tyerman does not hesitate to relate even the most derogatory things said of Wesley by influential opponents, perilous friends and implacable enemies. To these, however, he rarely condescends to make any reply, but after quoting with apparent indifference their most abusive paragraphs and pasquinades, he contemptuously dismisses them without so much as one word of comment or criticism—nor was one word necessary—for their "violent dealings" came "down upon their own pates."

The labor of collecting from so many various sources of information and arranging in chronological succession such an immense mass of *memorabilia* concerning one man, must have been enormous—the plodding patience of Mr. Tyerman is unrivaled. Yet the result of his laborious efforts is not so satisfactory as the admirers of Wesley or the friends of Methodism could wish.—He presents an exhaustive array of facts and incidents illustrative of the sublime career of this marvellous man, but with the exception of their orderly chronological arrangement in the narrative, they are brought together apparently without unity of plan or purpose, and with a singular disregard of the effect which they are likely to produce on the mind of the reader. Mr. Tyerman makes no attempt whatever to reconcile the numerous discrepancies, inconsistencies and incongruities which he records, gross and glaring as many of these appear on his pages; though assuredly most of them are capable of such modifications as would divest them of that sharp angularity of form and distinctness of outline in which he has presented them. He garrulously relates several adventures in Wesley's life which are, at least, of doubtful propriety; and often summarily pronounces things that Wesley said and did to be "silly," "foolish," "absurd," "preposterous," &c., yet seldom or never deems it expedient to seek for any explanation of such apparent anomalies in the life of a man whom he elsewhere declares to be "as perfect as we ever expect man to be this side of Heaven." In some instances it must indeed be conceded that he acted wisely in giving a simple statement of conflicting facts without attempting to harmonize them; since the subject of his memoirs was not exempt from the common infirmities of our nature, and any evasive effort to conceal or cover up these would be but a *fraus pia*—the besetting sin of writers in this department.

But whatever infirmities of character Wesley may have had, his genuine intellectual and moral greatness, goodness and unselfishness cannot now be questioned by any reasonable man. To these superlative qualities of mind and heart, his works, known and read of all men, indisputably establish his claims. But notwithstanding all his admirable qualities, he had much of human frailty withal, which exhibited itself betimes in ways which, to the popular apprehension seem quite incompatible with that sanctity and self-devotion for which he has been so generally and justly credited. Mr. Tyerman, always on the *qui vive* for such things, eagerly siezes on every little incident of this nature and draws attention to it. For this and other reasons, which need not be stated here, we should not be surprised if much of the profound veneration in which Wesley is held by many of his followers would diminish in proportion as these volumes are read and circulated. Nor should we look upon such a result as a calamity, either to Wesley or Methodism. The tendency to man-worship is always great, and the danger is still greater. Whenever, therefore, a blind, unreasoning veneration for even so great and good a man as John Wesley has the effect of converting the people called Methodists into spiritual vassals, to whom his every word is law—a phenomenon not unfrequently witnessed—the sooner this covert assumption of his infallibility is demonstrated to be no less groundless than absurd, the better it is for all parties concerned. With all Wesley's scholarly erudition, logical acuteness, honesty of purpose and purity of intention, Tyerman shows plainly enough that his judgment was at times warped by prejudice, biased by passion and misled by those in whom he had reposed undue confidence—especially by that honest but bigoted churchman, his brother Charles. Free from guile himself and sharing somewhat largely with his great contemporaries, Dr. Johnson and Blackstone, in that credulity which the prevailing skepticism had, by reaction, produced in a few of the best intellects of his age—hypocrites often won his confidence and enthusiasts enlisted his sympathies. Instances of this kind might be cited *ab libitum* from the volumes before us; and they all but enforce and confirm the practical wisdom of the Divine precept, "Call no man your father upon the earth."

While, however, we admire the frankness and candor of Mr. Tyerman in "stating facts like these, just as he finds them," we cannot always commend his judgment and discretion in stating other facts without accompanying explanations. Few persons have such strong faith in John Wesley as he, and fewer still are so conversant with the history of his eventful life. Circumstances which may, therefore, seem too transparent to his mind, to need any explication, may appear very opaque to others; and we doubt not that the attempt to reconcile some of the occurrences which he relates, with the lofty character ascribed to Wesley will "puzzle" and "perplex" many persons who are, by no means, predisposed to judge uncharitably of him. We will here cite but two of the numerous examples of this kind which we have noticed in the work before us. The first may be found in vol. 1st, page 192, and relates to what seems to be a self contradictory statement of Wesley, in regard to his own religious experience, and one which our author declares to be "extremely puzzling." Here Wesley is represented as denying in the most explicit and positive terms that he himself was a christian, nearly one year after his conversion! But instead of attempting to explain Wesley's meaning, Tyerman carelessly remarks: "The reader must form his own opinion and grapple with the difficulties thus presented as he best can." After such a hasty disposal of the case, the reader will doubtless be surprised to discover by reading ten pages further on, that when Tyerman recurs to the same subject again he seems to have strangely forgotten that there were any "difficulties" whatever involved in the aforesaid statement, because, says he, "Wesley, taught by the Herrnhuth Moravians, confounded it" (the doctrine of entire sanctification) "for a time, with what he called the witness of the spirit—the full assurance of faith." Now this is a most bungling and unsatisfactory way of treating such a grave subject. Why did he not give this obvious explanation of that apparent self-contradiction at once, without "puzzling" himself and "perplexing" his readers with imaginary "difficulties?"

The second is taken from vol. 3, page 449, where he thinks Wesley guilty of "great inconsistency" in calling himself a member of the church of England, and affirms that "to reconcile Wesley's practice and profession in this matter, during the last seven years of his eventful life, is simply impossible." In this instance, however, though he charitably suggests that "great allowance must be made for Wesley, "he does not trouble himself in the least degree to show why or wherefore such "allowance must be made." Had he even attempted to do so he might possibly have discovered the necessity of revoking his judgment, as in the other case, and owned that the "practice and profession" in question are so obviously self-consistent that they require but little ingenuity to "reconcile" them. If Mr. Tyerman were not in avowed sympathy with Wesley and Methodism such representations as the above would, of course, be taken *cum grano salis*, and no great injury could probably result from them, but the known relations between the parties are such that there are very few of his readers who will not accept his damaging judgments as the most lenient that charity itself could render, and fewer still who possess either the time or the talent which a revision or rectification of them would demand.

While, therefore, we cordially join in the acknowledgment that Methodism throughout the world owes Mr. Tyerman a heavy debt of gratitude for furnishing us such a full and exact synopsis of all the leading events in the life of Wesley—a desideratum heretofore—we are bound to add that as a complete portraiture of his character, the volumes before us are *essentially defective.* Indeed, we could not expect it to be otherwise after reading the following extraordinary statement in his preface: "I have not," he says, "attempted what may be called the *philosophy* of Wesley's life.—I leave that to others * * * My one object has been to collect, collate, and register unvarnished facts." Now, with all due deference to Mr. Tyerman's judgment, we venture to affirm that no greater mistake than this could be committed by one who undertakes to write the biography of such a man as John Wesley. Every man of mark has, and of necessity must have, his own special plans, purposes and aims—his great salient motives and regulative principles of conduct. These form the basis of his character and determine the style of its superstructure. They impart a moral cast and color to everything he does. They furnish the *rationale* of many things in his history otherwise inexplicable, and give unity and coherence to the whole series or events controlled by his agency. In short, they constitute the true philosophy of his life—in the light of which only its outward phenomena can be rightly understood or duly appreciated.

But obvious as these *postulata* are, they are entirely ignored by Mr. Tyerman, though they are set out as the fixed stars, to which all distinguished biographers ever look for guidance in the interpretation of facts and circumstances involved in darkness and obscurity. "Intelligent readers," observes Mr. Tyerman, "wish only to be possessed of facts. They can form their own conclusions, and care but little for the opinions of those by whom the facts are collected and narrated." This is certainly erroneous; for the "intelligence" of any reader may well be questioned when he exhibits a disregard "for the opinions" which a man of good understanding may have formed on any special subject which he has *thoroughly investigated*—an assumption which must be made in behalf of every author *worth reading.* Nor can Mr. Tyerman justify his deliberate resolve not to "attempt the philosophy of Wesley's life" (see his Pref.) by the shallow sophism that "The man is best known by what he did;" for, though it is generally true that a man should be judged by his acts, it is equally true that in many important cases the *acts* must be judged by the *man.* Two men may, from different motives, perform the same outward act, may, for instance, give a certain amount of money to relieve the necessitous poor. Knowing the men and their actuating impulses, however, we should be compelled to discriminate between them—to regard the *one* as an act of disinterested benevolence, the *other* of selfish vanity or ambition. But if, as our author maintains, each of these men "is best known by what he did," and "it is needless to speculate about his motives," we should be forced in such cases, as we have supposed above, to adopt the self-contradictory conclusion that *opposite* characters are *identical!*

This, then, is the radical defect, the fundamental error of Tyerman's Life of Wesley—a work which in some other respects is so admirably executed. His "one object (as he truly enough informs us in his preface) has been to collect, collate and register unvarnished facts," and in the accomplishment of this "one object" his success is without a parallel—but he has not written "a Life of Wesley worthy of the man." *That* is a work yet to be accomplished—a work greatly desired heretofore, but one which is rendered indispensable now by the publication of Mr. Tyerman's "*unvarnished facts;*" it is a work, however, which demands for its performance a more accomplished pen and philosophic brain than his: for as Macaulay truly observes, "Wesley is a subject which requires *all the qualities of a philosophical historian.*"—*Miscellaneous Writings, page* 100.

This is no unjust disparagement of our author. He is a ready, racy writer, but unfortunately somewhat random in his method, and altogether regardless of logical consistency. He labored diligently and successfully in collecting the scattered materials for the work he had taken in hand, but, beyond doubt, he lacks that philosophical genius—that quick, intuitive insight—that penetrative power of perception necessary to condense those chaotic materials and give unity and coherence to the whole.

For this reason it is not much to be regretted that he "tried," as he assures us in his Preface, "to practice self-denial" in resisting the great temptation to moralize," by which he "was oft" beset; for on the few rare occasions of self-indulgence when he weakly succumbs to this "temptation," he signally betrays his incapacity.

Let one instance suffice to illustrate this statement and justify its apparent severity. On page 106, vol. 2nd, where he gives an account of Wesley's unfortunate conjugal relations he yields to this "temptation to moralize" and accordingly pauses in the narrative in order to give vent to the following sage and original (?) reflections: "A man who attains to the age of forty-eight without marrying, ought to remain a bachelor for life, inasmuch as he has, almost of necessity, formed habits and acquired angularities and excrescences which *will never harmonize* with the relationships and duties of the married state." Wesley remained a celibate until he had attained "to the age of forty-eight," when he committed "one of the greatest blunders he ever made" in leading Mrs. Vazeille to the hymeneal altar. This was unfortunate enough for him, but, in the paragraph just quoted, the poor bachelor is doomed to a stemmer fate in being thus mercilessly "moralized" into a sort of scapegoat, upon whose luckless head is laid the shame and blame of all the discord and misery in which the hapless benedict and his innocent spouse became involved for life! (*Cælebs quid agam?*) Yet on page 114 (2nd vol.) *mirabile dictu*, he assures us that Wesley's letters to his wife "have been preserved" and then in flagrant defiance of all his own philosophy, Tyerman declares that these letters "display the *tenderest affection*, and justify the opinion that had it been his happiness to be married to a woman that was worthy of him he would have been one "of the *most loving husbands that ever lived!!!*" This is but a fair sample of our author's logical consistency and philosophical acumen and the volumes before us are occasionally marked and marred with the same inconsequent, self-contradictory kind of "moralizing" about Wesley from beginning to end.

It is a curious fact that no "Life of Wesley," worthy of that wonderful man, has yet been published. It has often been attempted but without success.

John Hampson—(Memoirs of John Wesley, &c., 3 vols. 12 mo. 1791.) first undertook the work without having any qualifications at all for it. Disappointed in his little selfish ambition, and becoming strongly disaffected toward Wesley, he dissolved his connection with him from motives of personal pique, because forsooth his name was not inserted in the list of the "Legal hundred."

Dr. Coke and Henry Moore (Life of John Wesley, London, 8 vo. 1792.) Wesley's literary executors, published a crude collection of materials with the title included in our brackets—which, in truth, was a misnomer.

Rev. John Whitehead, M. D. (Life of Rev. John Wesley, &c., &c., 2 vols., 8 vo., vol. 1st, 1793—vol. 2d, 1796) was more competent and careful than either of the preceding writers. But he wrote amidst a storm of controversy and his work was greatly vitiated by the partisan spirit which the times had engendered.

Robert Southey, L. L. D. (The Life of John Wesley; and the Rise and Progress of Methodism, 1820, 2 vols. 8 vo.) Of all the Lives of Wesley yet published, this is unquestionably the most attractive and popular in style, though the most erroneous and defective in matter. The author himself frankly acknowledged the glaring imperfections of this work afterwards, and endeavored to remove them in a new edition which he had prepared for the press. In regard to this new edition he stated in a letter to a friend that it was his "intention to correct every error that has been pointed out," and "make such alterations in the book as are required, in consequence of having judged injuriously of Mr. Wesley." Had he lived to put this corrected and amended edition through the press it would have largely contributed to the just fame of Wesley, as well as to his own—but unfortunately his death devolved the work of publication upon his faithless son, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey, who was justly stigmatized in the *London Quarterly Review*, September, 1753, for a deliberate *suppressio veri* in concealing every indication of his father's altered sentiments. The following sentence, written by that gifted genius, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, will show the estimation in which this Life of Wesley, with all its imperfections was held by him: "The favorite of my library" he exclaims, "among many favorites; the book I can read the twentieth time, when I can read nothing else at all."

Henry Moore (Life of John and Charles Wesley, and Memoirs of the Family. 8 vo. 1824.) published but little that had not been well known to the Methodist public long before—in a more attractive form.—His work should hardly be ranked among "The Lives of Wesley."

Richard Watson's Life of the Rev. John Wesley, Founder of the Methodist Societies, London, 1831—12 mo., is the most generally read and best known Life of Wesley. But it is little more than a full sketch "prepared," as its author says, "with special reference to general readers." See "advertisement" to his work.)

Miss Julia Wedgwood (Life of John Wesley; in preparation, 1870) has, it is presumed, written only a mere outline of Wesley's life, like many other similar productions which we have not space to mention. We have not seen the work, however, and do not even know that it has yet been actually published.

Such and so various have been the unsuccessful attempts to write the "Life of Wesley—a man who, taking him all in all, is without a peer in the perfect and harmonious development of his physical, intellectual and spiritual powers—and without a parallel in his capabilities of action and endurance." Nor in these respects only is he pre-eminent. "I consider him," says Southey, "the most influential mind of the last century—the man who will have produced the greatest effects centuries, or perhaps milleniums hence." "He was," says England's greatest historian, "a man whose eloquence and logical acuteness might have rendered him eminent in literature; whose genius

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.


IT HAS been asserted, upon good authority, that a "Religious Excursion" was sent from Washington City to this State a few days previous to our election, composed of some eight hundred negro *men*, and it was alleged that these excursionists voted. The statement, however, was denied by the Radical papers. But the denial is now met by the fact that the Liberal Republican Committee in Washington has now in its possession the affidavits of over fifty colored men who voted in this State at the last election. Hundreds more of like documents can be procured if necessary.

Yet, the Radical organ of Governor Caldwell, in the face of these acknowledged frauds, invokes the power of the bayonet in case Merrimon contests Caldwell's right to be inaugurated as Governor of the State. We shall see.

### Federal Court at Asheville.

By an act of the last Congress a new District was formed for Western North Carolina, the courts to be held twice in each year at Greensboro', Statesville and Asheville, and at such other times and places as the Judge may appoint. The Circuit Court of the United States is also to be held at the same times and places.

Week before last a special term of this court was held at Asheville by His Honor, the newly appointed, Judge Dick.

Virgil S. Lusk, late State Solicitor for that District, is United States Attorney, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties. Lusk has made himself prominent of late, in the various ways that Radicals adopt in order to prove their loyalty. As a special United States Attorney, he has for months past been acting a conspicuous part in the Ku-Klux cases before the court at Raleigh.

The Assistant or Deputy District Attorney is also a character not unknown to fame. He rejoices in the name of "Justice, of Rutherford." This is the same man who, when detailing in a speech in Wake county the terrible treatment he had received at the hands of the Ku-Klux, was interrupted by a plain countryman with a remark no less pointed than pertinent.—Said he, "Stranger, you must have been a d—d mean man for them to have done you *that* mean." Justice is a lawyer, only by virtue of Radicalism and the payment of twenty dollars. Neither Blackstone, nor Coke, nor the Code of Civil Procedure are responsible for Justice's notions about law.

We learn from the Asheville *Citizen* that there was not a single civil cause on the docket and not even a petition in bankruptcy. There was, however, no lack of business, for there were one hundred and fifty cases for illicit distillation of spirituous liquors!

The *Citizen* says:

"The Sporadic presented in this County was [illegible] to the extreme. There were [illegible] together two or three hundred persons, men, women and children, having been 'hunted up' from every little nook and corner of the county; every hollow, cove and mountain gorge had been ransacked; every little dirty branch had been traced from its source, throughout all its meanderings, in search of a miserable *Still House*, built of pine poles, and daubed with mud. These poor, miserable creatures are brought hundreds of miles to answer little petty charges of distilling, so very insignificant that no Court ought for a moment to entertain them; the proof in many instances showing no act of distilling. But because the remnants of an old still house are found, or a few dilapidated old barrels '*smell of singlings*' or '*mash*,' many of these parties have been brought to Court at much inconvenience, and finally acquitted, or sent home and told to 'go and sin no more.'"

It seems, too, that parties are not allowed even the poor privilege of *submitting*, but are required to be formally convicted before a formally empannelled jury. This is done because a "verdict" is necessary to enable the District Attorney to draw twenty dollars from the United States Treasury for every "conviction!"

When we state that of the forty or fifty cases tried not more than two or three parties were able to pay the costs, our readers will form some idea of the petty character of the prosecutions.

The *Citizen* further says:

Out of the many hundred witnesses in attendance not one-third of them know a single fact material to the issue, yet they are all paid by the government. Every latitude is allowed in the summoning of witnesses. This host of Deputy Marshals and Revenue officers, who swarm through the country, summon their favorites as witnesses; and every "hanger on" of the courts who intimates that he knows anything, is forthwith made a witneess. And thus the government of the United States is paying thousands of dollars, every day, to these officers, and party sycophants, and corrupt witnesses, without promoting any good to the public."

Rutherford county seems to be better than a gold mine for Lusk, Justice & Co. In one small district in that unfortunate county, no less than fifty persons were bound to their appearance at this Asheville term of the Court, and by one man, who calls himself a United States Commissioner, one Scoggins, a fit compeer and friend of Justice!

By the way, it appears that this man Justice makes a good thing of it. He is first on one side and then on the other, and between the two we have no doubt he manages to make a living. He acts as counsel for the Government until the defendants are brought into Court and then he shifts around and advises with the defendants!

We submit that this is rather a novel way in which to conduct a Court that has an eye single to the administration of justice! We submit, too, that this is an admirable way in which to conduct a Court that has an eye single to the support of a political party!

Indeed, it seems that even His Honor, the Radical Judge Dick, cannot look on in silence, and that even his "gorge rises" at the spectacle. We are told that he went so far as to state, in a case in which a defendant, acting on the suggestion of this man Justice, had pleaded guilty, that the man "was not guilty; that an innocent man had pleaded guilty; that if he had advised with counsel he could not have been convicted."

It is said that this man, Justice, has made a great deal of money in that section of the country by getting up prosecutions against innocent parties, and then telling them that for a given price he will procure their release. It is a common practice for creatures like Justice to tell ignorant men who may be indicted, that it is useless to employ counsel, that the best thing they can do will be to plead guilty!

We heartily concur with the *Citizen* in thinking that "it is very obvious that many of the appliances connected with this newly established court are subserving the basest party ends."

### To the people of North Carolina Without Respect to Party!

The developments of the last two weeks present indisputable proof of a conspiracy that threatens the very existence of your government. It is not our purpose by the use of strong language unnecessarily to alarm or to excite you. We do not speak figuratively nor do we exaggerate when we say that not only your liberties, but your very government itself, are in imminent danger!

What are the facts.

On the first day of last month an election was held for a Governor and other State officers in North Carolina. After unusual delay it was announced that Caldwell had received a majority of the votes cast. But at the same time from every quarter of the State there came allegations of fraud and illegality and demands that Caldwell be required to justify his majority before taking his seat. So numerous, indeed, were these allegations of fraud, that if a tithe of them be true, Merrimon, and not Caldwell, is the lawful Governor elect of North C rolina; and with a single exception, the Conservative press united in calling upon Judge Merrimon to contest the election before the Legislature, in accordance with Section 3, Article III of the Constitution of the State, which says: "Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law."

The Radical Party met this demand with counter allegations of fraud, to which the Conservatives simply answered, "Let them, too, be investigated; let every violation of the election law be thoroughly exposed, no matter by whom it may have been committed,' and began straightway to prepare for the coming contest by issuing circulars calling for proof. Thereupon, being satisfied that there was a fixed determination not to allow Caldwell to take his seat until the investigation provided by the Constitution in such cases was had, the Radical Party, through its recognized organ at Raleigh, openly avowed its policy in the following plain terms:

"We advise Gov. Caldwell to *resist* the Legislature if that body declares Merrimon elected, and attempts to wrest the State government from Gov. Caldwell and his brethren of the Republican ticket. The Republicans have possession—they must retain it; and if Judge Merrimon sets up a petty government of his own—Congress will take cognizance of the contest and decide which is the rightful government.—That the Congress would sustain Gov. Caldwell, we have not the slightest doubt.'

But even this language does not seem to have been explicit enough, and accordingly we have the policy of the party laid down in the *Era* of Saturday last, in still stronger terms, as follows:

"We care not what action the Legislature may take in the matter, the Republicans will resist any attempt to seat Judge Merrimon. * * * * * We are satisfied that Caldwell received a majority of the legal votes cast, and we hope he will maintain his rights in the premises by moderate means at first; *at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.*"

These are the facts!

All the Conservative Party asks is that all frauds may be investigated and exposed in the mode pointed out by the law and the Constitution. The Radical Party not only denounces such an investigation, but openly avows its purpose to resist the verdict of the Legislature, at the point of the bayonet. It also holds out to you a threat of an early proclamation from Governor Caldwell, ordering an election for members of another Legislature!

The purpose in all this is plain enough. It is simply to transfer the decision of the contested election from the Legislature of North Carolina, where the law placed it, to the Congress of the United States, a body that has no jurisdiction whatever over the matter.

In plain words, knowing their cause to be a bad one, they not only refuse to submit to the decision of the tribunal appointed by law for its trial, but deliberately propose to create an armed resistance to it, an insurrection, in short, and a new government, so as to give a Radical Congress an opportunity to step in, and by seating Caldwell, to set at defiance the laws and Constitution of North Carolina, and the wishes of her people!

This is the Radical programme publicly avowed in its acknowledged central organ at Raleigh, and we feel it to be our duty to say to the people of North Carolina that it lacks only the re-election of General Grant to make it a complete success!

It is mournfully true that if Horace Greeley shall be beaten and a majority of the lower House of Congress shall be opposed to the policy he advocates, that you will be bound hand and foot, and utterly powerless to help yourselves. It is idle to deny it. If Grant shall be elected, Merrimon will not be allowed to take his seat as Governor of North Carolina, even though he may prove, as clear as the noon-day sun, that he received a legal majority of twenty thousand votes!

With the Radical Party in power in Congress, and General Grant in the Presidential chair, you are utterly helpless! Remember that there can be no change for four long years!

On the other hand, if Greeley shall be elected, we beg you, people of North Carolina, to consider what the result will be. Caldwell will make no resistance, knowing that Federal troops would at once be sent here by Mr. Greeley to sustain the action of the Legislature. Peace and quiet will prevail. The purity of the ballot-box, the freedom of elections and the right of North Carolinians to local self-government will be vindicated!

It must be remembered that the Presidential election comes off before the Legislature meets; that before the contest between Caldwell and Merrimon can be decided, or be begun, it will be known whether Greeley or Grant is elected. The re-election of Grant settles the question against Merrimon.

But Grant is not yet re-elected. And in view of this tremendous crisis in their affairs will the people of North Carolina hesitate what to do in November! Can you hesitate for a moment what is your duty to yourselves, to your children, and to your State?

Remember that if Grant shall be elected we will have no Legislature unless the Radical party shall so choose! Even now they openly threaten to blot it from existence by a mere proclamation from Caldwell! Fortunately for the existence of your government and the preservation of your liberties; fortunately for the peace of your State, the Presidential election comes first.

In less than a half score of weeks you will be called upon to fix the fate of North Carolina for years to come, perhaps forever! When this campaign shall have closed there will be no other general election in the State until 1876. As you make your bed in November so must you lie upon it until four summers shall have come and gone!

Fail not, then, in November, to do all in your power to crush out this bold conspiracy against your lives and your liberties, and the lives and liberties of your children!

It is in view of these facts that we feel it to be our duty as a public journalist to address you in this formal, earnest manner.

### How to Elect Grant.

The Presidential campaign being confessedly narrowed down to a choice between Greeley and Grant, it becomes us to consider how we may promote the interest of the candidate whom we desire to be elected.

The supporters of Mr. Greeley can pursue but one course, and a plain straight forward one, that is to work and vote for him openly and without concealment. There are, however, several ways in which most efficient support can be given to General Grant. One way is to vote for him "straight out;" another way is to refuse to vote at all, and still another way is to support an independent candidate.

The first method is adopted by those who vote the party ticket under all circumstances. The second method is resorted to by those whose pride and whose consciences would compel them to vote for Mr. Greeley if they voted at all. The third method as well illustrated by the attempt now being made at Louisville, Kentucky, to nominate a so-called straight-out Democratic ticket,

The Radical party has all at once become very solicitous of the preservation and purity of the democratic faith, and the democratic organization. Indeed, Radical speakers and Radical presses have gone so far in their expressions of admiration and respect for the old democracy, pure and undefiled, that the wonder is that they have allowed so many years to pass without having entered the fold of the faithful. Nothing now commands such unqualified admiration, from a simon pure radical, as the contemplation of a simon pure democrat of the old school. It is, indeed, a sublime spectacle to witness with what eagerness a straight-out Democrat and a straight-out Radical can shake hands across the bloody chasm. Indeed, the chief recommendation of the man put forward recently as the Radical candidate for Governor in New York is contained, it seems, in the declaration that he is a man of pure and uncompromising democracy.

On the other hand it is not less curious to watch the course of those straight-out Democrats, whose skins are so thin, whose sensibilities are so delicate that they can support no one who did not belong to the original panel. Their faith is so pure, and they shrink with such horror from the support of Mr. Greeley, that they feel obliged to give all the aid and comfort in their power to Grant! Verily, this looks very much like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel!

And then, too, the vanity of these self-appointed arbiters of democratic faith and democratic policy, is well worth looking at! Delegates from every Congressional District in the United States, duly appointed by the acknowleiged Democracy thereof, met in National Convention and put forward, after due consultation and conference, a candidate for the Presidency; and yet a handful of men, who were not in sufficiently good standing with the party to be appointed delegates, assume to be its only true and genuine exponents! So far as we know not a single member of that vast assemblage that met in Baltimore last month now refuses to support Horace Greeley! And we venture to say that never before was a Democratic candidate nominated with greater unanimity. And yet in the face of all this an attempt, a feeble one it is true, is being made to bring out another candidate on the ground that there is no Democratic candidate.

If Mr. Greeley is not the candidate of the National Democratic Party that party never had a candidate for the Presidency. It is also true that in making a nomination in days gone by the power and influence of the South was never felt in a greater degree than when in Baltimore the name of Horace Greeley was nailed to the mast-head. Can Southern men, Southern Democrats hesitate what to do if they reflect upon these facts? Can they consent for a moment to allow themselves to be deceived by this weak device of the enemy? A greater farce than this same Louisville Convention will prove, we are bold to say, was never gotten up in America. We venture to assert that delegates have not been chosen in a dozen Districts in the whole South! The effect, if not the intention of the whole affair, is to promote the interest of General Grant.

All roads that go from Greeley lead to Grant

### Mr. Nast and the Germans.

The Radical Press claim that their artist, Mr. Nast, displays great genius in the caricatures that form so large a part of the political stock in trade in the pending campaign.

This may be so. We do not profess to be at all proficient in the line of art Mr. Nast has selected as best fitted for the display of his peculiar genius; but notwithstanding this, it may be permissible for us to entertain and express our old-fashioned opinion as to the common sense and discretion displayed in these efforts of genius upon which Mr. Nast and his Radical friends pride themselves so much.

For instance, in one of his cartoons Mr. Nast depicts the body of a jackass, with an unmistakable characteristic face and head of a German, with the following words written underneath; "What we most fear in a German is his heels." Now there may be genius in all this, and there may be art in it. It may be that no one not an artist could depict with so much accuracy and faithful precision the body of a jackass, and it may be that no one not a genius would have conceived the idea of affixing thereto the characteristic lineaments of that unmistakable German head. These things may be so, but we cannot see it.

One thing, however, we assert with confidence, that before Mr. Nast and his Radical friends quarreled with Senator SCHURZ and GRATZ BROWN, no man ever maintained that a German had less force in his head than in his heels. The splendor of the German intellect was never called into question until Mr. Nast and his Radical friends found it such a stumbling-block in the way of their party.

Nor do we think if Senator SCHURZ was an advocate of General Grant's re-election that Mr. Nast's genius would ever have conceived, or that the Messrs. Harper would have published in their "Journal of Civilization" so-called, or that Radical politicians would have circulated that other cartoon, in which the figure of "Uncle Sam" is represented as speaking to CARL SCHURZ and saying, "If you do not like the country, there is no law which compels you to stay."

We were not aware before that our German fellow-citizens were welcome to America only when they endorsed and supported General Grant and his administration. We had thought this was a free country, in name, at least, and that men had a right to oppose General Grant without being told to leave our soil. These cartoons afford evidence of the hostility of the Radical party to Germany and the German people, and add present insult to former injury. The deadly injury the United States Government sought to inflict upon the German Government by supplying the French people with arms during the late war, is a matter of history fresh in the memories of us all. The present insult is as studied and premeditated as the former injury was designed to be crushing and overwhelming. But German brains and German valor and German resources triumphed over the one, as German pride and German worth will scorn and despise the other.

We confess that for the life of us we cannot see what there is about the body of a jackass to induce Mr. Nast to put the head of a German upon it; nor can we see what there is in the face of a German to induce Mr. Nast to place it upon the body of a jackass. If there is anything witty or funny in it we are utterly unable to see it. Nor can we see what there is in this thing to make a man vote for Grant rather than for Greeley. Nor do we see what there is in the intimation of "Uncle Sam" to Senator SCHURZ to leave the country unless he supports General Grant, to conciliate that gentleman and his German brethren who left their native land in search of freedom and liberty. If there be any common sense in these things as political campaign documents, we fully confess our inability to comprehend it. Indeed, it strikes us they constitute one of the most wanton and foolish attacks that ever a "genius" was guilty of.

Our German fellow-citizens, though, to say the least, they are sufficiently respectable in integrity, in numbers and in intelligence, to despise all such low-flung attacks have, doubtless, like the rest of us, a good deal of human nature in their composition. Is it likely that they can, any more than ourselves, entertain kindly sentiments for a political party that thus seeks its advancement by attempting to wound their feelings? It is possible that our radical friends may think we are interfering in matters that do not concern us. Probably we are. But for all that we cannot see how the Radical party expect to benefit General Grant by circulating Mr. Nast's cartoons that hold up our German fellow-citizens to public ridicule and contempt.

Of course the Radical party will conduct its campaign in such manner as to them may seem best. We do not expect that anything we may say will have any influence upon their course. We deem it due to ourselves, however, to our German friends, and, above all, we deem it due to truth, to enter our public protest against the slanders and insults thus wantonly and without cause sought to be heaped upon so worthy and intelligent and welcome a class of our people.

### Was Wilson a Know-Nothing?

The Vice-Presidential candidate on the Radical ticket has a tough time in getting out of his falsehoods. The way of the transgressor is hard. Some writer, whose memory is rather annoying to Senator Wilson, is giving the complexion of the Massachusetts Legislature which elected him to the United States Senate in January, 1855. The *whole Senate* was composed of Know-Nothings, and the House was composed of three hundred and fifty-four Know-Nothings, seven Whigs, one Democrat and one Republican. Such a Legislature, in the month of January, 1855, by concurrent vote, elected Henry Wilson Senator.

It may do very well for General Wilson to deny to the Germans at a distance his old record, but honest people everywhere know that such denials are false.

### Probable War Between Russia and China.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Slesische Zeitung* says that Russia is preparing for a war with China. The territory of Kouldscha, on the Western frontier of the latter country, was, as is known, occupied by the Russian troops last year, and China now intends to regain possession of it. The Mohammedan population, however, are hostile to the Chinese Government and they have declared they will put to death any Chinese official who appears in the country. This would, of course, lead to a conflict, in which Russia will doubtless take the part of Kouldscha against its so-called oppressors. The Government at Pekin seems to be already anticipating such a contingency, for it is building iron-clads and employing fifteen hundred men daily in the preparation of guns and ammunition, and has sent agents among the Russian Khirgis to induce them to resume their old allegiance to China.

### The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Depot.

The Charlotte *Democrat* is in error in supposing that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company is erecting a grand, "magnificent" depot building at Wilmington. Quite the contrary. It is a plain and cheap, but substantial building, estimated cost about two thousand five hundred dollars; planned with rigid regard to economy, and has been, for years needed to preserve the cars and engines from being warped and damaged by exposure to the burning sun, and from injury and decay by rains and storms. The necessity for such a building was, in fact, imperative. Strange to say, the passenger coaches, engines and cars remaining here from Saturday to Monday, the year round, have never yet had a shelter; nor has there ever yet been any passenger room, not even a shelter from rains, nor any suitable ticket office. No! it is not extravagance, but *economy*—and good economy, too—which requires this structure.

Moreover, by finishing the upper story for its business offices, the expense of hiring offices, as now, is to be wholly saved. This latter saving alone will pay the interest on the entire cost of the new building.

### The Cathedral of Canterbury.

The civilized world will rejoice that the fire which threatened the total destruction of the Cathedral of Canterbury was subdued, doing but little damage to this grand historic edifice.

The oldest part of the present Cathedral was built in 1148, but it stands on the site of the Cathedral anciently founded by St. Augustine, in 587. It is especially renowned by being associated with the first establishment of Christianity in England. Within its walls Thomas A'Becket was murdered by the followers of Henry II. and at the shrine of the sainted martyr, for centuries, devotees from all parts of Europe have paid their devotions.

There is no building more intimately or proudly connected with the history of England, and its destruction would have been a loss to the whole world.

The damages will be speedily repaired and the sacred adornments of the edifice will again be restored.

## Our Special Correspondence.

### Tournament at Kittrell's—Young Belles and Beaux—Youth and Beauty.

KITTRELL'S, N. C., Aug. 30, 1872.

*Dear Journal*:—Though I am a little boy, not yet in my teens, I thought you might give countenance to my poor description of a happy day we boys have just had at Kittrell's Springs—a day long to be remembered by us juveniles, and I think by many of the seniors too, for everybody laughed merrily, even the most sedate and aged invalid, and to all of the many guests here the occasion of the Boys' Tournament was one of pleasure and merriment. After only a few days practice at foot-racing, nine of us regaled ourselves for the memorable Wednesday evening, August 28th at 5 o'clock, Messrs. N. M. Long, of Weldon, N. C., T. D. Gillespie, Charleston, S. C., and K. Tillery, Halifax, N. C., our Judges; and Messrs. Matt Ransom, Jr., and Joe Ransom, Northampton Co., N. C., J. Fausett, Halifax, N. C., Robert Bridgers, Jr., Wilmington, N. C., and Edd Blacknall, Kittrell's Springs, N. C, our Marshals. The Knights were arranged in file according to height, running the distance of 30 yards in 8 seconds, catching 3 rings upon a gum wood lance procured from the forest of Kittrells Hills. The names of the Knights as they ran were:

1st. "Blue Cross," Master W. W. Long, Weldon, N. C.

2nd. "Lost Cause," Master L. Walker, N. Y.

3rd. "New Hanover," Master J. Walker, N. Y.

4th. "Cocked Hat," Master Ed. Alex Oldham, Wilmington, N. C.

5th. "Ivanhoe," Master Rob. Ransom, Kittrells, N. C.

6th. "Mud Castle," Master Tom Ransom, Northampton, Co., N. C.

7th. "Southern Boy," Master Jas. Ransom, Kittrells, N. C.

8th—"Black Cross," Saddler Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.

9th—"Water-Melon," Dickie Neal, Norfolk, Va.

Knight of "Blue Cross," the most successful, crowned Miss Minnie Ransom, daughter of Gen. Robert Ransom, as Queen of Love and Beauty; Knight of the "Cocked Hat" crowned 1st Maid of Honor, Miss Mamie, daughter of Dr. Blacknall, of Raleigh, N. C.; "Ivanhoe" crowned 2d Maid of Honor, Miss Lizzie Blacknall, daughter of our respected Host, the Major; "Lost Cause" crowned 3d Maid, Miss Essie, daughter of the Hon. Senator Ransom; and the last and least in size, though not the smallest portion of our fun, was the Knight of the "Water-Melon" crowning 4th Maid of Honor, Miss Matt, youngest daughter of Gen. Robert Ransom.

The Knights presented their lances with gallantry to each young lady of their choice, which was accepted with equal grace and beauty. After the Tournament our kind friend, Senator Ransom, presented us with a fine watermelon, which we devoured with as much cheer as we could have done one of his *eloquent orations*, complimentary of our success.

After supper the ball-room was thronged with an eager crowd to witness the coronation, and while the band played a pretty march, the Knights, bearing the victor's crown in their hands, marched in with their fair partners, stationed themselves upon the rostrum in front of the band, which ceased playing, and the gallant Knight of the Blue Cross briefly and appropriately addressed the audience, crowned his Queen, which she acknowledged with a graceful courtesy, and after much applause, the coronation set took their places on the floor for the dance of their greatest pride and pleasure. We hope to have another Tournament soon, but we cannot expect a happier time than the past was to us.

Yours, in haste,

KNIGHT OF THE "COCKED HAT."

### Letter from an Old Correspondent, in which He Refers to the Various Classes of Correspondents, Their Disposition to Represent Matters Favorably—The Diary of Pepys—"Thinks I to Myself."—The Character of our Hotels Generally, and Promises Another Letter from the Mountains.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA, September 2d, 1872.

*Dear Journal*:—In August and September of 1870 and 1871 I had the honor of appearing in your columns, through the medium of communications, from the Alleghany (Va.) Springs, and not wishing your readers to forget me, I propose now to renew the acquaintance.

Impelled by curiosity, as well as by a desire to test the accuracy of much that I had heard and read respecting the North Carolina mountains, I closed my office on the 17th ult. and took the cars for Asheville.

Correspondents from places of Summer resort may be divided into two classes.—First, the attaches of the press, who are generally treated with extra consideration, sometimes put on the free-list, and always expected by "mine host" to puff the place and its surroundings, and all things that are his. Secondly, those who pay as they go, who write, principally, to while away an hour, and are under no obligation, express or implied, to represent matters otherwise than as they really are. But even these last err from too much leniency, and paint most of their pictures in rose-colored tints. Indeed, nothing can be more rare than to find one who speaks precisely as he thinks. The diary of Pepyss is the only instance that now occurs to me of any English writer who gives expression to his actual thoughts, and he, poor fellow, wrote in cypher, fondly hoping that he had left only a puzzle to posterity, but curiosity and research discovered his secret. The best satire ever published, upon the insincerity and hypocrisy of the daily walk and speech of worldly people, and all are worldly, is by a Scotch Professor entitled, "Thinks I to Myself." It is now out of print. But often when I hear the talk of men, or read the glowing eulogiums of correspondents, I find myself repeating the words, but you may rest assured, in a wholly inaudible voice, "Thinks I to myself, that's a ——."

If discretion is the better part of valor, correspondents of the press follow a safe rule in giving favorable reports of resorts which they visit. Although the public may thereby suffer, and many may be misled, for were they to describe truly things as they are met with, assuredly they might not venture a second time to the same place. But the truth ought to be told, or silence maintained, and in the two or three letters which I propose to write, I will adopt this principle.

The curse of the traveling public throughout the South is the wretched character of the Hotels, especially in the small towns. As a general rule, to which there are some splendid exceptions, the guest is treated to the plainest and roughest fare badly cooked, to a dirty room, a slat-bottomed chair, a shuck mattress, a rickety bedstead, ominous of company, turpentine soap, no brush or comb, a great scarcity of water, no servant within call, a ten-by-twelve towel—the whole establishment wearing a most forbidding aspect, imparting a feeling of chilling discomfort, and for this he is charged more frequently than otherwise three dollars a day, or nearly as much as he would be required to pay at a first-class hotel in the City of New York. Were the correspondents of the press to do their duty this evil might, in some measure, be remedied.

Only two classes of persons are fit to keep hotels. First, those who have been born and reared gentlemen, who have been accustomed to the refinements of life, know what gentlemen require, and supply it accordingly. Secondly, those who have been educated to the business, and know its requirements, as a workman does his trade. But the misfortune is that our hotels frequently fall into the hands of men who do not belong to either of those classes and who have no conception whatever of the duties incumbent upon them.

But newspaper readers are not fond of long letters, and therefore I will reserve what I have to say of my journey to the mountains, and of Asheville and its surroundings for another letter.

NORTH STATE.

For the Journal.

## CURRENT NOTES.

### WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

We have lately taken a trip over this Railroad, stopping at all important points, and propose to make extracts from our notes. The Summer dullness in trade has affected all places along the route, and there is a general complaint among the merchants. The first considerable trading depot is

BROWN MARSH.

Here, through the politeness of our friends, Messrs. Clark & Currie, old and tried merchants, we were enabled to ascertain the condition of the crops. Corn is looking very well, but little cotton being raised, and other crops an average. The turpentine yield is thought to be smaller than last year, owing to various causes that would take too long to mention. From this place to

ABBOTTSBURG,

where we found the same busy scene in the works of the Wilmington Building Association, so lately described in the JOURNAL. Thence to Bladenboro and

LUMBERTON.

This is one of the largest shipping points on the route. The county of Robeson being not only a large turpentine, but also a large cotton producing county. There are several turpentine distilleries in full operation, and the Summer business is not so completely dull as at points where there are no stills. The cotton crop in Robeson is very good, with the exception that lately the rust has taken portions of it. The loss was variously estimated at one-fourth to one-third, but we think the estimate is entirely too high for the present loss. It is very late in the season for rust to do much harm, but the late cotton may yet suffer materially.

Very little is said of the Lowery's now, although it is thought there are parties on their track. They are rarely seen at public places, and it is thought they would gladly get out of the country if they could, particularly Andy Strong, who is reported to be a very great coward, and since the death of Tom Lowery, to have wilted down and become excessively timid. No doubt but both Andy and Steve Lowery are ready and willing to shoot anybody from an ambuscade or commit any kind of a murder where there is no risk beyond that of the feeble law which they do not fear.

Lumberton has a good society, good schools, plenty of stores, and a rich country around it. The telegraph line will soon be up, and they can then get the despatches as frequently as desired. Cotton dealers always want frequent despatches, and as those in Lumberton have to bid against Fayetteville, the telegraph will be of great advantage to them. The next point reached of importance was

SHOE HEEL.

By glancing at a map the reader will see that this depot lies so that it draws its trade not only from the upper part of Robeson county and lower part of Richmond on the north of the railroad, but it is fed from the upper part of Marion and the lower part of Marlboro counties in South Carolina. These are fine cotton counties, Marlboro being nearer like Edgecombe county, N. C., than any other section we can compare it with. They are a long way behind Edgecombe in agricultural improvements, but have all its natural advantages. Shoe Heel has always been a fine cotton market. The buyers there have paid most liberal prices and have maintained and increased their trade against all opposition. The shipments from this depot are about 3,500 bales cotton, 20,000 bbls. rosin and 4,000 casks of spirits of turpentine. The amount of goods sold is very great and there is some evidence of a disposition to improve the buildings, but the situation is not a handsome one for residences, and the place does not look as if it had one-fourth of the business it has. There is no disputing the fact that they have some of the most energetic business men in the State. The telegraph will be used here probably more than at any other point on the line. Their operations require it, and they are the men to avail themselves of its advantages.

LAURINBURG.

We notice many evidences of improvement here; two new distilleries have been put up this season and during the year our former townsman, A. F. Bizzell, has built himself a fine brick store and warehouse, and Messrs. Everett & Co. have built a very handsome store of wood. The merchants here are fully awake to their interests and reaching out for the South Carolina trade, as well as that of the surrounding counties in this State. The Company's Shops being located here adds to the local trade, and altogether they have a prosperous prospect before them. We should like to name them all, but we fear the modest young gentlemen would object to such public mention. The cotton near here is suffering from rust more than in any other section and the loss will be considerable—not to be estimated now. From Laurinburg to

ROCKINGHAM

the cry of "dull times" smote our ears painfully. The turpentine operations near do not bring much trade to the place, but we saw wagons on the streets from the upper part of Richmond and from Montgomery county loaded with new flour, and heard that the wheat crop had been excellent, the flour being superior to that of former years. The Factory here is employing quite a number of white operatives, and the Company is building a number of new cottages for their occupancy. We noticed considerable evidence of improvement in various parts of the town and feel satisfied that the place must grow considerably beyond its present limits.

Away we go again—across the noble Pee Dee, wind up its hills, whirl through the woods and farms, and when, after a final shriek of the whistle, the cheerful face of Col. Liles appeared on the platform at Lilesville, and he shouted "where are you going," we simply responded,

IN TRANSIT.

A publishing firm in Portland, Me., recently paid an advertising agency in New York twenty-seven thousand for inserting an advertisement of four lines for one year in all American weeklies.

A misanthropic editor of a Western paper announces: "The clock of our courthouse, emulating the example of some of our ladies, had a nice coat of paint on its face yesterday."

The new Archbishop of Baltimore is a Trinity College graduate.

## STATE NEWS.

Goldsboro talks about using gas.

Asheville is full of visitors from the low country.

Warren county jail has had no inmates since last March.

Goldsboro has a Greeley and Brown Club, with 58 members.

The Cumberland County Agricultural Fair will be held at Fayetteville on November 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d.

North Carolina has but four cadets at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. She is entitled to eight

The Yarborough House at Raleigh was sold on Saturday at public auction to Mr. Fab. Johns for $32,050.

The *Messenger* says that the Goldsboro Bank will be opened for the transaction of business about the 20th inst. The capital of this institution has been increased to $75,000.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: A colored woman, Martha Jones, died in Duplin county, about two weeks ago, aged 101 years. She was the mother of only two children, and from the youngest there have sprung fifty grand and great-grand children.

The Reidsville *Record* says: Mr. Tompkins, an Englishman, residing a few miles from here, has in his garden a Chinese cucumber, called the *Soloquae*, which is now 3 feet 8 inches in length and still on the grow.

A man named Buck Ball, charged with obtaining money under false pretences from the Express office at Oxford, was arrested in Goldsboro, on Saturday last, disguised in a woman's apparel, over his boots and pants. He was returned to Oxford.

On the night of the 30th of August, the stables of Archie Davis, near Henderson, Granville county, were burned, with a large quantity of corn and farming implements and some horses. Loss, $5,000; no insurance. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Rockingham *Observer* says: Rev. R. H. Whitaker delivered a temperance lecture at this place on last Monday night, August 26th. He organized a Council of the Friends of Temperance here, with seventeen members, and Col. John W. Leak as President.

COL. JOHN H. MANLY.—The Houston (Texas) *Daily Union* contains a lengthy and able speech made by Col. Manly in defence of Walker and Black, charged with murder. The trial took place at Galveston and created great interest in the city and the State. Col. Manly, judging from what was said by Texas papers, added much to his reputation by his able defence of the prisoners.

Dr. Murphy and family, from Sampson, arrived at this place a few days since, and are stopping at the Eagle Hotel. The Doctor looks to be in fine health, and but little worsted by the late campaign. He was re-elected to the Senate by a handsome majority. The people of his District, and in fact the State, may congratulate themselves upon having so able and worthy a Senator. A Legislature of such men would soon restore our good old North State to her orginal purity and prosperity.—Asheville *Citizen*.

The Asheville *Citizen* says: Gen. R. M. Henry, Solicitor, for the 12th Judicial District, a leading republican of this State, and a strong friend to the election of Gov. Caldwell, opened the campaign in Cherokee the other day for Greeley and Brown. His speech is said to have been a good one, and made many votes for us.

The Statesville *Intelligencer* says: At a meeting of the stockholders of the Western N. C. R. R., called to take place at Old Fort on Thursday last, it was found that there was not enough stock represented to transact business, and the meeting adjourned.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says: Horace Greeley has been invited to deliver the Address before the Agricultural Fair at Charlotte on the 23d of October. It is thought that he will accept the invitation and meet the people here on the occasion of the Fair of the Carolinas.

The Asheville *Citizen* says: The Bishop of North Carolina is on his annual visitation to this place. He visited Trinity church on Sunday morning, and preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon; and in the evening of the same day administered the right of confirmation to eight persons, all of whom were adults. He also visited Haw Creek in the afternoon, preached and confirmed several persons. The Bishop will be in the mountains for some weeks, and will preach again in Asheville on Sunday, September 8th, at which time he will ordain Rev. John Deal to the priesthood.

Two carpet-baggers at this place by the names of Flourney and Trout, and one Col. John A. Fagg, it is said, left here a day or two ago to attend the Louisville Grant side-show Democratic (?) Convention. This trio, when it is remembered who they are, will be an exceedingly appropriate addition to this body of "sore heads."

Trout and Flourney are insignificant carpet-baggers here, of a few months' standing, and on the first Thursday of this month voted the straight-out Radical ticket (i. e.) for State officers.

We do not know how the Col. voted, but we have been informed that he said before the last election, that he would never vote another Conservative vote.—Asheville *Citizen*.

C. W. GASSETTE.—We learn from good authority that an individual rejoicing in this cognomen left this city Saturday evening to attend the Bianton Duncan Convention in Louisville, Ky., in the capacity of a delegate from this State. No Convention or meeting has taken place in this State in reference to this movement, and therefore Mr. Gassette has no credentials from any body of *pretended* Democrats. On the other hand, we are assured, and know it to be a fact, that this man is in the employ of the Republican party, and by them his expenses to Louisville are borne. This "straight-out Democrat," Mr. Gassette, not only voted for W. A. Smith, the Republican nominee for Congress in this District, in the late election, but attended and participated in the Convention which nominated him. Here we have a nice specimen of a "straight-out Democrat."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.

The National Democratic Convention met to-day in the Common Pleas Court Room of the Court House. Previous to and during the assembling of the delegates, the Second Regiment National Band of Philadelphia played various airs.

At about 1 o'clock Col. Duncan called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. Platt addressed the Throne of Grace in a prayer for concord and peace, and freedom from sectional jealousies throughout the land.

Duncan moved that Wm. M. Ferry, of Michigan, be appointed temporary Secretary, which was carried.

Spaulding, of New York, presented a sealed letter from Charles O'Conor. Three rousing cheers were then given, which were repeated for O'Conor. Spaulding handed it to the Chairman.

Mr. O'Connor's name being presented as a candidate for the Presidency, he peremptorily declined.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 4.

The Convention was quite full to-day. It is generally understood that O'Connor's nomination is determined upon with his own letter and record as the only platform of principles.—Members say they are holding him bound to permit the use of his name to give practical force to their protest against the Baltimore coalition and the surrender of Democratic principles.

LATER.

Charles O'Connor was nominated by acclamation.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.

Ohio cast four votes for Pendleton and refused to change them. Beyond this the vote was unanimous.

George Francis Train made some protests, but was seated.

Duncan saying he was there by courtesy and not as a delegate, he was expelled amid great hissing.

Amid confusion the Chair announced the vote: O'Conner 600; Pendleton 4.

A letter was read from John Quincy Adams, announcing that he would support O'Connor and accepting the second place. Adams was nominated Vice President upon the third ballot.

A telegram from Charles O'Connor in reply to the notification of his nomination, urges the selection of some one else and leave him in private life. At the same time he declares his unalterable fidelity to and sympathies with the Louisville mov

# LOCAL.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ROOMS DEM.-CONS. EX. COMMITTEE, }
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, }
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 5th, 1872. }

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic-Conservative Party of New Hanover County will be held at the office, in this city, Wednesday afternoon, September 11th, at 3 o'clock.

As arrangements are to be made for a thorough and active canvass, and for the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club in every Township and Ward, it is hoped that every member of the Committee will be present. Those members who cannot attend will please delegate some person from their respective Townships to represent them, instead of appointing proxies in Wilmington for that purpose.

WM. H. BERNARD, Chairman.

sep 5


### Nature's Appeals for Help

Every indication of debility and exhaustion is a mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the progress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the remedies of the healing art usually met? Too often, unfortunately, the drugs prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Whoever recommends drastic purgatives, or mineral salivants, or poisonous alkaloids, under such circumstances as ally of the ailment and an enemy of the patient. Whoever, on the contrary, advises the broken down and desponding sufferer to resort to that peerless vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is safe to say that there never was an instance in which such advice was given and accepted without the happiest results. From the very depths of sickness and despondency thousands have been restored to vigor, health and cheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholesome stimulant and alterative. All its medicinal ingredients are remarkable for their sanative properties; and in combination form an absolute specific for indigestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheumatism, intermittent or remittent fevers, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder incident to change of season or climate. The stimulative element of this invaluable protective and curative is not an impure excitant, but the thoroughly rectified essence of sound rye, admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of exhilarants.

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...ected dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes badly, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid Liver or "Billiousness," and nothing more you so speedily and permanently cure than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

### Loveliness on the Increase.

—A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which Hagan's Magnolia Balm has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with wherever it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which every counterbalances the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it subdues that clear, pearl-like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars.

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### Dr Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.

No remedy possesses so many valuable Medicinal Properties as this combination of Roots, Herbs, and Barks. The Queen's Delight is acknowledged by physicians to be the most powerful remedy known for Impure Blood, Liver Complaints, Nervousness, Female Complaints, Constipation, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Kidneys, Syphilitic Affections, Skin Diseases, Chronic Complaints, &c. But in this preparation it is combined with other vegetable products, which renders its virtues doubly valuable. Most diseases have their origin in the blood, and as a Blood Purifier the Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight has no equal. It requires but a trial to convince the most sceptical.

For Female Complaints, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills are a known good remedy.

### Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is the Best in the World.

aug 31 287-dcod1w&w1t

BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN AS THEY TAKE THEIR FLIGHT.—The chief of blessings is good health, without which nothing is worth the having; it is always appreciated at its true value after it is lost, but, too often not before. Live properly, and correct ailments before they become seated. For diseases of the liver, kidneys, skin, stomach, and all arising from impure or feeble blood, Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a sure and speedy remedy. It has never yet failed in a single instance. 4w


### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York Barry Bros.

Sch Ida C, Williams, Boston, Harriss & Howell.

Sch Sarah Bruen, Hattrick, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell & Co, Master Mariner Disaster.

Sch Lizzie Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Sch James P Eaton, Poole, Salem, Mass, O G Parsley & Co, with coal.

Sch Joseph Seger, Ellis, Boston, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Tridente, Bilson, Boston, Sprunt & Hanson.

FOREIGN.

Norwegian brig Diana, Jonnasson, Shields, England, Heide Bros, with railroad iron.

Brig Brig Neptunes Car, Pike, Cardiff, Grant & Jenson.

Brig Medusa, Wilkie, Cienfuegos, Harriss & Howell.

Spanish Barque Uli, Gatlia, Havana, Willard Bros.

Sch Sebe Carleton, Aubrey, Nassau, Kidder & Son, with fruit.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

Steamship Lucille, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Sch John, William, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Sch Nellie Starr, Poland, Boston, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Schr Mary A Holt, Higgins, Boston, J H Chadbourne & Co.

FOREIGN.

Barque Tonoka, Clapp, Gronstadt, Willard Bros.

Barque Ella Moore, Shaw, Hamburg, Harriss & Howell.

### EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

New York—Schr John—981 casks spirits, 1,500 bbls rosin.

New York—Steamship Regulator—3,623 bbls rosin, 91 do turpentine, 350 do spirits, 100 do tar, 20 bales sheeting, 6 do cotton, 1,161 bushels peanuts, 11 pkgs mdse.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille, cld Aug. 30—1,000 bbls rosin, 231 do spirits, 201 do tar, 100 do pitch, 6 bales cotton, 525 bushels peanuts, 30,000 feet lumber, 3 pkgs mdse, 22 cords wood.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—215 casks spirits, 501 bbls rosin, 152 do tar, 60 do pitch, 28 bales cotton, 26 bushels peanuts, 3 pkg mdse, 400 cans spirits turpentine.

Philadelphia—Steamship Tonawanda—167 casks spirits, 10 bbls turpentine, 1,119 do rosin, 91 do tar, 411 bushels peanuts, 35,000 feet lumber, 11 pkgs mdse, 16 tons old iron.

Boston—Schr Nellie Starr—183,890 feet lumber.

Schr Mary A Holt—104,565 feet lumber.

FOREIGN.

Constradt, Russia—Barque Topeka 5,500 bbls rosin.

Hamburg—(Br) Barque Ella Moore—4,118 bbls rosin.

### List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., September 4, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS.

Benefactor, Jones, ldg, New York, Barry Bros

BARQUES

Sweedish Ulrika, Bredenberg, dis, Master
Eureka, Holliway, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
Spanish, Uli, Gatlia, dis, Willard Bros
(Br) Tridente, Bilson, dis, Sprunt & Hinson

BARQUENTINES

(Br) M E Seed, Hopkins, ldg, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane

BRIGS.

(Br) Joseph Howe, Cottam, dis, Harriss & Howell
Norwegian Diana, Jonnasson, dis, Heide Bros
Ida J Williams, dis, Harriss & Howell
(Br) Medusa, Wilkie, dis, Harriss & Howell
(Br) Neptune's Car, Pike, dis, Sprunt & Hinson

SCHOONERS.

Frea C Holden, Verrell, dis, G G Barker & Co
Sidney C Tyler, Barrett, dis, Harriss & Howell
Thomas Booz, Canron, dis, Harriss & Howell
H G Hand, Hand, dis, Harriss & Howell
Sarah Bruen, Hattrick, dis, Harriss & Howell
Linda Murchison, Jones, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison
James P Eaton, Poole, dis, O G Parsley & Co

### List of Vessels Sailed for this Port

NEW YORK.

(Br) Barque Carily, Jayne cld Aug 22
Brig Surf, Duke, cld Aug 30
Schr Ben Davis, cld Aug 29
Brig Black Swann, —— cld Aug 24

LIVERPOOL.

Delaware, Cruse, cld July 19

NEWPORT.

Elsa, cld June 21
(Br) Barque Elizabeth Taylor, Proctor, cld Aug 2

CARDIFF.

(Br) Barque Ansdell, Key, cld July 29
Cormorant, Hansen, cld Aug 12

DUBLIN.

German Barque Charles. Cornand, cld Aug 2

BRISTOL.

Perseverance, Cawsey, cld Aug 15

BOSTON.

Brig Erie, Sears, cld Aug 31
Brig Isola, Snowman, cld Aug 31


VICK & MEBANE,

## Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made. ☜

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

| | |
|---|---|
| Beeswax per lb 30 a 32 | Lime, (from store) |
| Carrels, Spts T, each. | Rockport 0 00 a 1 65 |
| 91 hand...2 40 a 2 50 | Rockland 0 00 a 1 65 |
| New ..... 2 75 a 3 00 | Molasses, per gallon, |
| Candles, per lb., | Cuba, hhds...00 a 37 |
| Tallow.....16 a 17 | do bbls.....00 a 41 |
| Adamantine.16 a 17 | Sugar house..27 a 21½ |
| Sperm.....50 a 55 | do bbls.....22½a 24 |
| Coffee, per lb., | Syrup, bbls..45 a1 00 |
| Java .....28 a 30 | do N. O..80 a0 85 |
| Laguayra....26 a 28 | Naval Stores, |
| Rio .....20 a 25 | Turpentine per 280 lbs |
| St. Domingo.25 a 28 | Virgin new 0 00 a 4 35 |
| Cotton, per lb., | Yellow dip..0 00 a 3 85 |
| Ord to Midl'g16¼a 20 | Hard.....0 00 a 2 50 |
| Strict Midl..00 a 21 | Tar per bbl 0 00 a 3 25 |
| Cotton Bagging, | Tar in ord'r'o 00 a 3 40 |
| Gunny.....00 a 00 | Pitch, City 2 75 a 3 00 |
| Dundee.....18 a 18½ | Rosin, pale 4 50 a 5 75 |
| Flax .....19¼a 20 | do No 1 3 75 a 4 25 |
| Double American 19½ | do No 2 3 00 a 3 75 |
| Hope per lb. 7 a 10 | do No 3 2 50 a 3 65 |
| Corn Meal, | Spirits turpentine, |
| per bushel..1 05 a 1 10 | per gal.....69 a 52 |
| Domestics, | Nails, per lb., |
| Sheeting, | Cut.....6 a 6¾ |
| per yard ..12 a 13 | Wire, per gallon, |
| Yarn, per 5 lb, 000 a 165 | Sperm.....0 00 a 3 00 |
| Feathers, | Linseed...1 40 a 1 50 |
| per lb.....65 a 90 | Machinery 1 75 a 2 00 |
| Fish, per bbl., | Kerosene, 28 a 30 |
| Mackerel, | Pea Nuts..1 25 a 1 50 |
| No. 1....14 00 a18 00 | Potatoes, |
| No. 2....10 50 a11 00 | Sweet.... 80 a 1 00 |
| No. 3....8 50 a 9 00 | Irish, bbl..2 75 a 3 75 |
| Mullets...5 50 a 7 50 | Provisions, per lb., |
| Herring, | N. C. Bacon |
| Roe.....8 00 a 9 00 | Hams..... 16 a 18 |
| N. C. roe..0 00 a12 50 | Middlings....10 a 12 |
| do cut....8 00 a10 00 | Shoulders.... 8 a 9 |
| do gross..7 00 a 8 00 | Hog round...00 a 12½ |
| Dry Cod.. 7 a 7½ | Western Bacon |
| Flour, per bbl, North'n | (Smoked. |
| Family...8 00 a11 50 | Hams.....16 a 18 |
| Superfine.6 25 a 7 00 | Middlings....10¾ a 11½ |
| Ex Super.7 00 a 7 50 | Shoulders.... 0 a 9¾ |
| North Carolina, | (Dry Salted.) |
| Family...9 00 a 10 50 | Middlings.... 9¼a 10 |
| Superfine.7 75 a 8 25 | Shoulders.... 8 a 8¾ |
| Glue, per lb 16 a 18 | Lard, N. C..00 a 12½ |
| Gunny Bags25 a 28 | do Northern. 9 a 11½ |
| Guano, Peruvian, | Butter, N. C..15 a 20 |
| Per ton...00 00 a80 00 | do Northern.30 a 40 |
| Grain, per bushel, | Cheese.....15 a 17 |
| Corn.....85 a 96 | Pork, Northern, per bbl |
| Oats.....00 a 75 | City Mess 00 00 a 16 50 |
| Peas, Cow 0 00 a 1 25 | Thin " 00 00 a 00 00 |
| Rice, 9 a 10 | Rump...00 00 a 14 50 |
| Carolina.. 9¼ a 10 | Salt, Alum, per |
| Hides, per lb., | bag 2 bush. 1 50 a 2 00 |
| Green.....6¼ a 7 | Liverpool, sack, ground |
| Dry.....14 a 15 | cargo.....0 00 a 0 00 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs., | From store. 1 30 a 1 35 |
| Eastern...0 00 a 1 75 | American..1 35a 1 45 |
| Northern. 1 70 a 1 75 | Sugar, per lb., |
| Iron, per lb., | Porto Rico....11 a 00 |
| English, ass'd 17½ a 8 | C.....11¾ a 00 |
| American, refd 8 a 10 | B.....12 a 12½ |
| American, | A.....13¾ a 00 |
| sheer.....9 a 00 | Crushed.....14 a 00 |
| Swede .....7½ a 00 | Soap, per lb., |
| Carolina.. 9¼ a 10 | Northern.....5 a 7½ |
| Hoop, | Shingles, per M., |
| per ton...140 00a150 00 | Contract....4 00 a 6 00 |
| Liquors, per gal, (dom) | Common..2 25 a 2 75 |
| Whiskey..1 25 a 4 00 | Staves, per M., |
| Bourbon..2 00 a 3 00 | W. O. bbl..00 00 a 00 00 |
| N. E. Rum..2 00 a 3 00 | R. O. hhd..00 00 a 00 00 |
| Gin.....4 00 a 7 00 | Timber, per M., |
| Brandy....4 00 a 9 00 | Shipping..12 00 a 15 00 |
| do Apple..1 50 a 9 00 | Mill, prime 10 00 a 11 00 |
| do Peach..2 25 a 3 50 | Mill, fair..7 50 a 9 00 |
| Lumber, (River.) | Mill, in ferior to |
| Fly Rds..15 00 a17— | ord.....5 0 10 00 a |
| Wide do..12 00 a14 00 | Tallow, lb. ....10 a 11 |
| Scantlin g10 00 a12 00 | |

## REVIEW

OF THE

## WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY

September 5, 1872.

THE CROPS.—Since our last monthly report, which was so favorable, there has been a considerable change in the prospect for a full crop of cotton. The rust has done damage in some sections of the two States which we report, and in others it has been so dry that the growth has been stopped before the plant was full bolled. Planters remark that the influence of some of the fertilizers used has ceased, and a premature opening has taken place in consequence. With all drawbacks reported so far, we are of the opinion that North and South Carolina will make considerably more cotton than last year; our summary of the estimates giving about twelve per cent.

Corn has done well, and the fodder harvest will be above an average.

Our advices from New Orleans give us hope that the crop of cotton in the Southern States will be larger than last year, though the disaster to Alabama cannot yet be fully ascertained. We know enough, however, to set it down as very serious, amounting to almost half of the crop. In Mississippi they have the army worm in about twenty counties, but in the rest of the State the crop is very fine. In Arkansas the crop will not quite average. In Texas it is better than last year, and so also in the other States, except in some small sections. Altogether we have now a prospect for about 3,400,000 to 3,500,000 bales, which will not be more than enough to supply the demand, as all Europe has run the stock on hand down very low. We await with considerable interest the reports from Manchester and Liverpool for the 1st of September, which will show how little American cotton is left on hand at the close of the cotton year. Manchester consumes over 30,000 bales per week, and does not expect to receive the tide-wave of the crop before 1st of November. It never reaches there before that date. If she is left with but 150,000 bales on 1st instant, the supply for the next nine weeks will leave very little there 1st November, and prices must rule firm, probably above 10d., the present price. It is a good plan not to force the crop on the market, and we hope our planters will not be too anxious to realize.

COTTON—With this week we had the opening of the new cotton year. Our market, which for so many months past has shown such a dullness of business transactions in this, the "King" of commerce, has opened the year with quite an active feeling, though with prices som what depressed. Sellers who have been holding back their stock awaiting high prices at the interval of the two seasons are now shoving their offerings forward, hence the depression. The receipts are improving from day to day and a goodly number of bales of the new crop are being received. The exports, however, are comparatively large and the stock in market is kept small. The exports from this port, both coastwise and foreign, for the month of August, 1872, were 170 bales against 424 bales for last year and 424 bales for August, 1870, showing a decrease on 1871 of 254 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week as compared with last week shows an increase in receipts and a decrease in exports.

Last week closed the cotton year of 1871–72, and the statistics of crop receipts and export show some marked changes from those of the previous year. The receipts at all the seaports for the year just closed were 1 235,313 bales less than the previous year, while the exports show a decrease of 1 205,323 bales. The stock of cotton at all the seaports to day is 53,120 bales less than the corresponding date last year, and the stocks at the interior towns show a decrease of 6,091 bales. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain to day is 5 ,000 bales less than this day last year. The above figures represent clearly the great falling off in the yield of cotton for the year. In this connection our regular weekly statement of the cotton movement is of more than usual interest.

The receipts at all the ports for the week were 4 461 balesi against 3,228 bales last week, 2 472 bales the previous week, and 1,178 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1st, 1871, are 2,724,189 bales, against 4,009,502 for the corretponding period of the previous year, showing a decrease since September 1st last year of 1,285,313 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 4 993 bales, against 12,853 bales the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,959,432 bales, against 3 164,765 bales last year. The stock at all the ports is 45,920 boles, against 99,040 bales last year. The stocks at interior towns are 4,635 bales, against 10,726 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 891,000 bales, against 567,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 8,000 bales, against 67,000 bales last yea . The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 303,000 bales, against 562,000 bales ast year.

The sales for the week were as follows: Friday, 4 bales at 20 cents; Saturday, 2 bales at 16 cents, 5 do. at 19 cents and 9 do at 20 cents; Wednesday, 1 bale at 19¾ cents and 34 do. at 19¾ cents.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | 16 cents. |
| Good Ordinary | 18 " |
| Middling | 19¾ " |
| Low Middling | 20 " |

CRUDE TURPENTINE—There has been about the usual amount of business done in this article during the prst week and prices ruled with an unusual degree of regularity up to Tuesday when virgin declined 50 cents. The cause of the decline is, that, at this season of the year virgin becomes of no greater value to the distiller than yellow dip. To day the market closes with a firm undertone and sellers are asking an advance. The receipts continue to be moderately large, but no stock is alowed to accumulate on account of the heavy export and consumptive demand. The exports were 486 bbls. against 672 bbls. for last week, showing a slight falling off. The market closes firm at $2 50 for hard, $3 85 for yellow dip and $4 30 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

| | Bbls. | Hard. | Yellow Dip. | Virgin |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 586 | $2 50 | $3 85 | $4 35 |
| Saturday | 750 | 2 50 | 3 85 | 4 35 |
| Monday | 296 | 2 50 | 3 85 | 4 35 |
| Tuesday | 415 | 2 50 | 3 85 | 4 35 |
| Wednesday | 343 | 2 50 | 3 85 | 3 85 |
| Thursday | 426 | 2 50 | 3 85 | 4 35 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our last report the market has been very buoyant, and has advanced daily as follows: Friday ⅛ cent, Saturday ½ cent, Monday 1 cent, Tuesday 1 cent, Wednesday 3 cents and to-day (Thursday) at the time of closing our review has advanced 2 cents. The speculative movement, as compared with the export demand, has been very limited. The receipts for the week 3,696 casks against 4,296 casks for last week, show a decrease of 600 casks. The exports for the week 2,286 casks are a falling off of 426 casks. The exports for the month of August, 1872, were, coastwise, 7,506 casks against 6,315 casks for the same month of 1871, and 5,300 casks for the same period of 1870; foreign were 12,278 casks against 7,026 for 1871 and 5,889 casks for 1870, making the total number, both coastwise and foreign for the month of August, 19,784 casks. The market closes firm at 52 cents. The sales for the week are as the following table will show:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 385 casks at | 44 | cents per gallon. |
| Do | 122 " | 44½ | " " |
| Do | *155 " | 45 | " " |
| Saturday | 200 " | 45 | " " |
| Monday | 11 " | 45½ | " " |
| Do | 383 " | 46 | " " |
| Tuesday | 184 " | 46 | " " |
| Do | 210 " | 46½ | " " |
| Do | 130 " | 47 | " " |
| Do | †40 " | 47½ | " " |
| Wednesday | 125 " | 43 | " " |
| Do | 630 " | 50 | " " |
| Thursday | 225 " | 52 | " " |

*New York casks.

†Selected casks.

TAR—Throughout the entire period of our review the market has been depressed and has declined almost daily. Friday the market opened at $4. During the day buyers exhibited but little disposition to purchase, and it was evident that in the evening the price was nominally lower. Saturday sellers through their concerted efforts managed to keep the state of the market from the reporters, by reporting their sales at "market price"; but during the evening it leaked out that the price had declined 40 cents. Since the market has declined as follows: Monday 10 cents, Tuesday 10 cents, Wednesday 25 cents, and to-day (Thursday) closes weak at $3 25 per bbl. The receipts for the week 689 bbls. against 486 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 203 bbls. The exports for the week 369 bbls. against 422 bbls. for last week, a decrease 53 bbls. The export both coastwise and foreign for the month of August, 1872, were 1,159 bbls. against 1,789 bbls. for same month of 1871, and 311 bbls. for the corresponding period of 1870, showing a decrease on 1871 of 630 bbls., and an increase on 1870 of 868 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week have been as the following table will show:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 68 bbls. at | $1 60 | per bbl. |
| Saturday | 172 " " | 3 60 | " |
| Do | *50 " " | 3 75 | " |
| Monday | 129 " " | 3 50 | " |
| Do | *25 " " | 3 60 | " |
| Tuesday | 68 " " | 3 50 | " |
| Do | *26 " " | 3 55 | " |
| Wednesday | 66 " " | 3 40 | " |
| Do | 150 " " | 3 25 | " |
| Thursday | 129 " " | 3 25 | " |

*In order.

ROSIN—The general Rosin market has exhibited considerable activity throughout the entire week. Strained has been the principal grade for transactions, and has ruled with but a slight change of quotation. Tuesday morning the Northern advices being unfavorable, 1,000 bbls. changed hands at a decline of 10 cents. At noon, however, the decline was gained by a corresponding advance. This was the only marked feature of the entire week. The medium and fine grades have passed the week without the slightest change of quotations—a fair amount of these grades have changed hands. The stock of Strained is very light and is principally held in second hands. At the close of our report the market is firm at an advance of 15 cents—The receipts for the week reach 12,368 bbls. against 9,826 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 2,542 bbls. The exports were 16,876 bbls. against 13,626 bbls. for last week. The exports for the month of August, 1872, were both coastwise and foreign 60,760 bbls. against 38,438 bbls. for same month of 1871, and 41,089 bbls. for the corresponding month of 1870, showing an increase over 1871, of 22,322 bbls. and 19,680 bbls. over the same month of 1870. The following sales comprises the basis of the week:

Friday, Aug. 30—Sales of 3,993 bbls. at $3 50 for strained, $3 55 for No. 2, $3 62½ for extra No. 2, $4 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 25 for low Pale, $5 50 for Pale, $6 for extra Pale and $7 for Window Glass.

Saturday, Aug. 31—Sales of 1,440 bbls. at $3 50 for strained, $3 60 for No 2, $3 75 for low No. 1 and $5@$5 25 for Pale.

Monday, Sept. 2—Sales of 3,572 bbls. at $3 50 for strained, $3 75 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, $4 25 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for Pale, $6 for extra Pale and $7 for Window Glass.

Tuesday, Sept. 3—Sales of 3,378 bbls. at $3 40 @$3 50 for strained and $3 75 for low No. 1.

Wednesday, Sept. 4—Sales of 2,735 bbls. at $3 50 for strained, $3 60 for No. 2, $3 75 for low No. 1, $4 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1, $5@$5 50 for Pale, $6 for extra Pale and $7 for Window Glass.

Thursday, Sept. 5—Sales of 2,476 bbls. at $3 60@$3 65 for strained, $3 75 for extra No. 2, $4 for low No. 1, $4 25 for No. 1, $4 50 for extra No. 1 $5@$5 50 for Pale and $6 for extra Pale.

GRAIN—CORN—The grain market exhibits no new features whatever. Since our last the business done in the way of cargo transactions or of bulk sales, has been exceedingly light, the only transaction being a lot of 500 bushels by rail, which changed hands at 89 cents, (bags included.) Without arrivals of any cargoes, we are at a loss to give our usual cargo prices, but think that they may safely be quoted from 75 to 77½ cents for a prime article. The receipts for the week 20,130 bushels against 16,100 bushels, are an increase of 4,030 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 11,817 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,987 bushels; per schr. from New York, 3,500 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 1,826 bushels. The stock in market is deemed amply sufficient to supply the present wants. Dealers are selling from store at 80 to 85 cents for mixed, and 90 to 95 cents for white mealing, highest figures including sacks.——OATS—The stock of Oats has been largely increased by the recent heavy arrivals, and the price in consequence has declined. Sales from store at 65@70 cents per bushel, including sacks.——PEAS—The demands are now principally for Cow, and no distinction of price or quality is made between this and other qualities. We quote as selling from store at $1 15@$1 25 for Cow, $1 15@$1 25 for strictly clay, and $1 30@$1 35 for white per bushel.——WHEAT—The small receipts and light stock have placed the market on an entirely nominal basis. A good article will bring $1 50 to $1 75 per bushel.——RICE—The market is in limited supply, and the demands are light and sales are made from store in tierces and bbls. at 9¾@9¾ cents per lb.

PROVISIONS—For provisions the market continues very buoyant and during the past week has shown considerable improvement in prices on the better styles of Western meats. The market is nearly, if not entirely, bare of North Carolina bacon. The demands for this quality are, however, limited and receipts of size would break the present high prices. We quote North Carolina as selling as follows: 9 to 10 cents for shoulders, 12 to 12¾ cents for sides, 11 to 11¾ cents for hog round and 18 to 19 cents for hams. *Western Smoked Meats* are firm at the following quotations: 9¾ cents for shoulders, 11¾ to 12 cents for middlings, 17 to 19 cents for hams. *Dry Salted*—8¾ to 9 cents for shoulders and 11 to 11¾ cents for middlings.——LARD—The market is in light supply. Carolina sells at 11 to 12¾ cents per lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and kegs, at 11 to 12¾ cents per lb.

CORN MEAL.—The decline of corn has caused a similar break in the market for this article, and we report a fair business doing from store at 97½ cents to $1 per bushel, bags included.

PEANUTS—As for two or three months past, the market during the week just ended has experienced no change of quotations. The receipts are large, but the exports during the month have been upward of 18,000 bushels, and the stock in market has become somewhat lessened. Sellers are offering freely, but the purchases are small.

The following are the buying quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | $ 75 to 90 |
| Prime | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Extra Prime | 1 40 to 1 50 |
| Fancy—None in market. | |

FLOUR—We report the demand for Flour still active, and the market firm at an advance of about 25 cents for Northern brands. Receipts continue liberal and the stock of the better grades is accumulating. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both State and Northern brands.

HAY—There has been very little activity apparent in the market during the past week.—The receipts of New York are quite large, but of other grades are very limited. The stock on market is large, and we report a limited demand from both wharf and store at the following quotations:

| | Wharf. | Store |
|---|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Timothy | $1 40@1 50 | $1 65@1 70 |
| New York | 1 40@1 50 | 1 65@1 70 |
| Eastern | | 1 75 |

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6 to $8, and $3 25 to $5 for common, per M.

LIME—The market is moderately supplied. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—Are in good supply, and sells as follows:

Arrow Ties, }
Anchor Ties, } 8 cents.
Buckle Ties }
Side Slot Ties }

Discounts made on purchases of, and over 12½ tons.

WOOD—Prices for ash and oak have declined from 20 to 25 cents since our last review. The receipts are moderate and we quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine | $3 25 to 3 50 |
| Ash | 3 40 to 3 50 |
| Oak | 3 75 to 4 00 |
| Blackjack | 4 00 to 4 25 |

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

*Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes | $00 00@20 00 |
| " " Hayti cargoes | 00 00@20 00 |
| Full cargo wide Boards | 20 00@25 00 |
| " " flooring boards, rough | 00 00@26 00 |
| Ship Stuff as per specifications | 28 00@30 00 |
| Deals, 3 by 9 | 20 00@22 00 |

TIMBER—Although we have no change of prices to report, yet the undertone of the market has been less firm, and the receipts have been sold with some difficulty. The receipts by rail are large, and by river have ceased to be of importance. Two rafts have arrived, which sold to the city mills at the following rates per M. feet:

| Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad | $15 00@16 50 |
|---|---|
| Prime Mill per railroad | $14 00@15 00 |
| Extra River Timber | $12 00@12 70 |
| Prime River Timber | $9 00@11 50 |
| Common Mill | $8 0 @ 9 00 |
| Ordinary | $7 00@ 8 00 |
| Inferior | $5 00@ 6 00 |

FREIGHTS—The supply of coastwise tonnage is very light and the market in consequence rules high. The rates by steamships are unchanged. We refer to our table in another column for last rates paid.

### RATES OF FREIGHT.

| ARTICLES. | Per Steamer | Per Sailing Vessel. |
|---|---|---|
| To NEW YORK. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | $0 60 a $ 00 | $ 00 a $ 60 |
| Tar.....per bbl. | 0 60 a 00 | 00 a 1 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 00 a 1 50 | 00 a 00 |
| Rosin.....per bbl. | 00 a 00 | 00 a 60 |
| Cotton.....per bale | 00 a 2 00 | 00 a 00 |
| Cotton Goods, " | 00 a 75 | 00 a 75 |
| Flaxseed, per hush | 00 a 15 | 00 a 15 |
| Peanuts... " | 3 a 6 | 08 a 10 |
| To PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 50 | 00 a 60 |
| Tar.....per bbl. | 0 00 a 50 | 00 a 60 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 1 00 | 00 a 1 00 |
| Rosin.....per bbl | 0 00 a 50 | 00 a 60 |
| Cotton.....per bale | 0 00 a 1 50 | 00 a 2 00 |
| Cotton Goods " | 0 00 a 75 | 0 00 a 0 75 |
| Peanuts...per bush. | 00 a 15 | 00 a 12 |
| Lumber | 0 00 a 8 00 | 6 50 a 7 00 |
| To BALTIMORE. | | |
| Crude Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 0 75 |
| Tar.....per bbl. | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 0 65 |
| Spirits Turpentine, per bbl | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 1 10 |
| Rosin.....per bbl. | 0 00 a 0 00 | 0 00 a 65 |
| Cotton.....per bale. | 00 a 00 | 00 a 2 50 |
| Peanuts...per bush. | 00 a 00 | 00 a 10 |
| Lumber | 00 a 00 | 0 00 a 11 |


SPECIAL.

## ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

aug 11 276-d&w3mch

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York,

april 24, 1872. 177-d-eod&w1y

THE GALES OF ARABY are not spicier than the aroma which the fragrant Sozodont imparts to the breath. Nor is the heart of the Ivory nut whiter than the teeth that are cleaned daily with that matchless fluid.

Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

Carbolic Salve, recommended by Physicians as the great Healing compound. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, Sole Proprietor, 8 College Place, New York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye stands unrivalled in the world. No lady or gentleman of discrimination uses any other. It is the most perfect, reliable and effective Hair Dye in the world. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

Help for the Hopeless.—You are weak dejected, miserable, and nothing does you any good, you say. Don't despair. There is balm in Gilead. Have you tried Vinegar Bitters? No! Then why don't you? Whether your complaint be dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous weakness, constitutional debility, or any other trouble, Vinegar Bitters will revive and renovate your shattered system, as a genial rain refreshes the withered flowers.

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts are neatly put up in UNPANNELLED 2 oz. 5 oz. and 10 oz. bottles, and are for sale by the trade generally in every principal city and town in the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces, as well as in many other foreign countries.

Pratt's Astral Oil has a world-wide reputation as the surest and best illuminating oil. Over two million gallons have been sold for the past two years, from which no accidents of any description have occurred. Send for circular. Oil House of Charles Pratt, Established 1770, New York.

Risley's Buchu is a reliable Diuretic and Tonic for all derangements of the urinary and genital organs. The genuine, as formerly sold by Haviland, Harral & Risley and their branches, is now prepared by H. W. Risley, the originator and Proprietor; and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Svapnia, or opium purified, the most perfect anodyne in the market, made by process of Dr. I. M. Bigelow, Detroit Medical College. Is always uniform in strength, which is rarely the case in other preparations of Opium.

We Have Frequently Heard mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, from the birth of the child until it has finished with the teething siege, under any consideration whatever.

The Secret of Beauty. What is it? no longer asked, for the world of fashion and all the ladies know that is produced by using a delightful and harmless toilet preparation known as G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." Its beautifying effects are truly wonderful. Depot, 5 Gold Street, N. Y.

aug 1 281-dcod&w1m

## Bank of New Hanover.

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1872.


## State News.

Wilson Superior Court is in session.

Raleigh wants a co-operative store.

The Wilson Greeley and Brown club numbers 90 members.

There are now 63 young lady students at the Raleigh Baptist Female Seminary.

Grand ball at Kittrell's an the 11th and 12th of September.

John Robinson's circus enters North Carolina the latter part of October.

A highland moccasin 4 feet in length, was despatched in Raleigh on Thursday.

The Greely men of Rowan county had a flag-raising at Salisbury, last Saturday.

Gen. R. B. Vance's majority in the Eighth Congressional District was 2,555.

Charlotte's first bale of new cotton brought 22½ cents.

The People's National Bank of Fayetteville is now in successful operation.

Rev. C. H. Hall, of Petersburg, a native of Fayetteville, died at the former place last Thursday night, aged 41 years.

A new hotel is to be built in Raleigh on the site corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

It is confidently believed that 200 illegal votes were cast for Caldwell in Warren county.

The next Fair at Weldon will be held on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of October and 1st of November.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* learns that a U. S. Revenue officer was most unmercifully caned by a woman, in the town of Morganton, a few days ago.

At Nash Court last week John Cooly, of Warren county, was sent to the penitentiary for five years for horse stealing, and Moses Bunn, convicted of forgery, was sent up for one year.

The Winston *Sentinel* says: The tobacco crop throughout this section is looking splendid and if the season continues favorable a heavy crop will be made. The corn crop is also excellent.

It is said that the negro Mabson, elected to the House of Representatives from Edgecombe, is not eligible, as he was not a citizen of Edgecombe county twelve months immediately preceding the election.

The Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: The farmers generally throughout this section complain of the dry weather. Rain is wanted. The drought is damaging young corn and also the cotton crop. Cotton is maturing too fast.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says: We take pleasure in announcing that W. A. Sampson, Esq., of the Springfield Agricultural Association of Guilford county, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Agricultural Address at the next State Fair. Mr. Sampson is a very successful farmer, and we may expect an interesting and instructive address.

MACON AND CHEROKEE.—These two staunch Democratic counties are not very healthy places for the growth of Radicalism.

At Smith's Bridge, in Macon county, one hundred and thirteen votes were polled—all for Merrimon, Vance and Love. *No Rad there!*

At Cheoah, Cherokee county, one hundred and fifteen votes were polled—all for Merrimon, Love and B. K. Dicky. *No Rad there, either!*—Raleigh *News.*

The Tarboro' *Southerner* says: Agreeable to previous notice, a meeting of Lewis' Store township was held on the 17th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club. At the first meeting of the Club, this grand old township, ever ready to do her duty in a good and noble cause, enrolled seventy-two names as members of the Club, twenty-six of whom were colored. One of the strongest Democrats and one of the oldest men in the county, being 83 years old, is a member of this Club.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—A negro woman died in Columbus county, on Monday night of last week, at the extraordinary age of 114 years. The woman's name was Hannah Powell. She was born in the year 1758, as the slave of a gentleman named Stephens, at whose death she descended to Col. Isaac Powell, who had married the daughter of her old master. At the death of Mr. Powell she became the property of Mr. Josiah Maultsby, and continued his slave until she became free in 1865. She raised six children, of whom the youngest now has great grandchildren. "Old aunt Hannah," as she was called, enjoyed perfect health up to the time of her death, retained all her mental faculties in a remarkable degree, and was reverenced by all as a venerable relict of the "olden time."—*Robesonian.*

JOHN POOL.—FAIRLY CAUGHT.—Just before the election Foster, one of the radical candidates for the Legislature in Caswell county, received a registered letter through the Yanceyville Postoffice, which he opened in the presence of T. J. Brown, the worthy Postmaster, to see that the contents were all right. The letter was from John Pool, enclosing two fifty dollar bills *for electioneering purposes!* Mr. Brown, an honest, clever gentleman, and who is liberal in his political views, spoke of the matter, and for doing which he has been removed from office and notified that a *woman* will be sent there to relieve him. We are not advised as to her color, or what relationship she sustains to President Grant. And this is the Government the Rads and "straight out" Democrats are trying to perpetuate—removing an old and able officer simply because he let it be known that the Government was using the people's money to corrupt the elections through John Pool, the scavenger. Hillsboro *Recorder.*

FRAUD.—There is no end to Radical frauds. A gentleman from the Eastern part of this State informs us that the Radical poll-holders of Nixonton township, in Pasquotank county, took the ballot-boxes, fully an hour before sun-set, and left for home, carrying the boxes with them.—Several parties came after that to vote but there were no poll-holders on the ground. The Radical Sheriff dispatched a messenger after them and was politely invited to go to h—ll. Getting out of temper the Sheriff went himself after the deserters and succeeded in bringing them back a little before midnight, when they proceeded to count the votes. Several parties were cheated out of their votes. Nixonton township gave about 200 majority for Caldwell.

We also learn that in Caswell county, one of the Registrars deputized his wife to do the duty entrusted to himself. This she did by entering the names of every one who applied.—Goldsboro' *Messenger.*

### The New York Herald Eclipsed.

The New York *Tribune* has lately shown an instance of journalistic enterprise that eclipses the sending of Henderson to Robeson county to interview the outlaws in behalf of the *Herald* and their friends at the North. Henderson's expedition was merely to pander to the sensational cravings of the public taste, but the enterprise of the *Tribune* was undertaken in a purely philanthropic spirit and will undoubtedly be productive of much good to one class of unfortunates. This enterprise was the invasion of the lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale, New York, by Julius Chambers, a reporter of the *Tribune*, who was perfectly sane at the time, but who counterfeited madness so as to obtain a free *entree* into all of the inner workings of the Asylum. The result was not at all to the credit of the institution. How Chambers donned Hamlet's ghost; how he was committed, scarcely without examination, by strange physicians and on the certificate of a stranger and how he made excellent use of the opportunities afforded him, will be told in the *Tribune* in full.

### The Two Candidates for Governor in South Carolina.

The character of the two Radical nominees for Governor in South Carolina—Moses and Tomlinson—may be gathered from the following speeches in the Convention. First, Tomlinson, who is called the Reform candidate:

Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey said that if the time was given him he would prove that the immaculate Tomlinson had enriched himself at the expense of the State, and traded on his official authority He charged, very vehemently too, that in 1869, in the Legislature of the State, Tomlinson was the champion advocate of the Atlantic Phosphate Bill, and soon after the bill passed that his name appeared on the books of the Company for $40,000 worth of stock. The time was when a legislator of South Carolina would have shrunk from the mere suspicion of taking a bribe. He charged that Tomlinson had voted for the Sinking Fund Bill, and had received $10,000 for reducing the assessment on the Greenville Railroad property. The Judge then mounted his old hobby—the carpet-baggers—and rode them unmercifully. He believed the time would soon come when this class of reformers could be convicted in the courts. With these men and him it was war to the knife. They were insulting South Carolina by their presence on the soil of the State. He was going to fight it out on this line, but he would not have practiced under his eye the dodge of the old thief who put on the uniform of the police. The Senator from Darlington, Whittemore, was a sorry reformer. Four days after the last Legislature adjourned, he was found in New York selling his Blue Ridge scrip. Still he thought that the gentleman from Darlington was in a proper place when he advocated reform; it was an evidence of repentance, and he for one was quite willing to throw the mantle of charity over a repentant criminal. He believed Moses was a better man than either of the candidates named. He further believed that Chamberlain would provide for the payment of the interest on every dollar of the fraudulent bonds. Elect Moses, and the Senator from Darlington would not be in his seat for thirty days, while the Land Commission robbers would be made to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.

At this juncture Judge Orr propounded a question. He desired to know if Judge Mackey knew anything about the offering of $2,000 for the vote of Julius Mayer, a delegate from Barnwell?

This was a bombshell, and it was exploded at a most critical time. Mackey denied it in general terms. Elliott called for Mayer, and that individual having been brought in, made his statement confirming what Orr had said. This produced a confusion which bordered very closely on Pandemonium. There were sundry attempts to draw pistols, and the President, as he rapped his gavel on the desk, looked very much as if he would like to have rapped it on the heads of some of the delegates.

Judge Mackey violently asserted that this was the uncorroborated statement of a single witness, and that the proofs were not forthcoming.

Johnson, of Sumter, said that he had just heard that Mayer had been paid $300 for making that statement.

Elliott, the President, stated that he had been informed that Orr was seen going out with Mayer just previous to his (Mayer's) statement. [Yells from the Moseites.]

Orr declared that the statement of the delegate was false. [Cheers from the Tomlinson-Chamberlain syndicate.]

Elliott, the Chairman, stated that he had the authority of General Moses to deny the report. That he (Moses) had heard it intimated to him that the Barnwell delegation was for sale, and had asked Mayer if $2,000 would buy it. He (Elliott) knew personally that Mayer was for sale.

Mayer said that General Moses had sent for him, and at the interview last night, had asked him if he had made up his mind to go for anybody yet? He replied no.—Moses then asked him if he could control the Barnwell delegation, and told him that he would give him $2,000 if he would. He then left, promising to return.

This brought on another very extensive edition of Pandemonium, and a thousand and one motions were bawled out from a thousand and one stentorian lungs. The upshot of the whole matter was, that a motion was made and carried, to close debate and take a ballot, which being done, the result was the nomination of Moses.

Here is a brief sketch of Moses:

W. E. Earle addressed the meeting. He charged F. J. Moses with specific acts of bribery, and offered to let Moses indict him upon a libel, as he would indict Moses for corruption. This challenge he had given before, and no notice had been taken of it. He wanted to try the question in the courts. There was no truth in the statement that Moses had used his pay certificates for the relief of the Ku-Klux refugees from Union and Laurens. Only three refugees came here, and they had no certificates. The truth is that Moses used them to secure the nomination. The Republican party cannot tolerate such a man. Good men consenting to go on Mose's ticket cannot save it. If the angel Gabriel were on the ticket he could not prevent Moses from stealing. Put up a good ticket and the masses will support it. Earle showed that the last session of the Legislature had cost twelve hundred and seventy-three thousand dollars, and he appealed to the convention to throw aside Moses and support an honest ticket.—[Cheers.]

Johnson (colored), of Anderson, made a telling speech, demanding reorganization, but warning the Democrats that there would be no use in attempting to run a third ticket, for in that case they would all jump back to be robbed and to live Republican. [Loud applause.] If you Democrats attempt to hold a convention, your land is gone, for we will tax you to death.

## *TELEGRAPHIC.*

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Dr. Chas. W. Selden has been arrested on the charge of abortion.

Additional details of the Metis disaster confirm last night's details. There were no Southern names among the list of "Lost or Saved."

The Nettie Cushing, of and from Thomaston, Me., for New York, arrived at New London yesterday morning. Reports that she was run into by the propeller *Metis*, of the Providence and New York line, and lost her bowsprit and head gear and all forward gear. Sang out to Captain of a steamer to stand by as the vessel was sinking, but the steamer went on her course. After clearing the wreck made for New London, but could not make it, and came to anchor off Goshen Reef, west of New London light-house. At the time of the collision a gale was blowing from southeast, and it was thick and rainy; was steering west by south through the race, with little Gull Island five miles distant, nearing west by south.

The following is another account:

Towards midnight the wind blew nearly a gale, while pitchy darkness prevailed. The passengers had long since retired to rest, and with the exception that the vessel was rolling somewhat, owing to the roughness of the sea, nothing occurred to mar the progress of the trip.

Shortly after 3 o'clock, a schooner hove in sight about four miles west, southwest of Watch Hill light-house and not more than five miles from shore. It was at this time raining hard and the weather was somewhat thick. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, the schooner, heavily laden with lime, ran into the steamer forty feet abaft the stern on the portside and squared away on her course. A deep, dull thud was felt all over the steamer: men and women were aroused from their slumber, and some less frightened than the rest rushed on deck, half dressed, and made for the pilot-house to learn the cause of what seemed a collision. The Captain had already made inquiries from the engineers, and the cheering news of "all right" at once allayed the alarm of terror to the stricken crowd. Some returned to their berths, but others not being satisfied with the announcement, or perhaps uneasy as to the result, remained on the hurricane deck. Fifteen minutes later the death-knell went ringing through the vessel that the Metis was leaking badly, and the news spread like wild-fire. The stateroom doors were thrown open, and the passengers scrambled to the upper deck to be farthest from the water. It was a fearful scene. The deck hands rushed up and down, warning passengers to look to their life-preservers for the Metis was going down, and there were some whom even the first shock had not awakened, but who, now that the shrieking and hammering had begun, quickly jumped forth to the terrible realization of their peril. Down gradually, deeper went the vessel, until her bulwarks were under water and the waves came sweeping over the deck. Nearly every soul on board had tried to reach the upper deck—some succeeded and some failed and were lost—others plunged into the sea and were washed far away. A rush was made for the boats, which were promptly lowered, and, amid the wildest shrieks, the terrified passengers made desperate exertions to crowd into them. The Metis had now sunk below her guards, and several persons just run up from their berths only to meet a terrible fate. The main deck was packed with huge bales of cotton, and as they began to float about many of the passengers got hemmed in and were either drowned or crushed to death. But the scenes above were truly appalling—death stared every one in the face. Of the entire number of souls, only some fifty-three remained on the hurricane deck, the others having disappeared in the darkness. Meanwhile Captain Burton and the other officers of the vessel were behaving with commendable coolness, and in compliance with orders all hands were provided with life-preservers. At length the deck, upon which stood the terrified people, parted from the hull, owing, doubtless, to the great pressure of the cotton bales, and in a few minutes the Metis sank to rise no more, leaving the floating deck with its huddled crowd to the mercy of the waves.

The collision had taken place at exactly 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, and about three-quarters of an hour elapsed from that time to complete the separation of the deck from the hull of the steamer.

It is impossible to give any idea of what ensued, all being bewildered and shuddering at the surroundings. Many at once jumped off of the floating deck, and were drowned.—Women clung to their children, resolved that they would perish with them. Owing to the darkness they could not make out where they were, and as an awful feeling prevailed that the deck was drifting out to sea, it was indeed a night of horrors.

At length morning dawned and the shore of Watch Hill was discerned, but the wind had not abated much, and although by this time those on deck had made themselves somewhat secure, fears were entertained lest a heavy sea then running, would sweep them off. Nearer and nearer the floating remnant of vessel approached shore, and finally struck bottom. This was the signal note, and in half a dozen seconds the nearly exhausted and perishing passengers plunged into the surf to trust to fate.—The deck soon after went to pieces, and many seized hold of the debris and were swept ashore alive. In one instance, a lady, with her two children, one under each arm, was carried safely through the surf. Human beings were struggling in all directions, some of whom were struck by floating timbers and swept senseless high upon the beach; others, unable any longer to hold out, succumbed, but were finally washed ashore in a dying condition.

### BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Aug. 30,
VIA KEY WEST, FLA., Aug. 31.

Captain Jefferson Maury, of the steamship Bienville, arrived here this morning from Nassau. He reports the burning of the Bienville at sea. The steamship Bienville left New York on the 10th of August for Aspinwall. When in lat. 25.12, long. 74.15, at 3:45 a. m., on the 15th inst., fire was discovered among the cargo. Steam and water was immediately turned on, but the steam pumps, after a few revolutions, broke down and could not be worked. Captain Maury then ordered the hatches to be battered down, hoping thereby to smother the ore, and at one time fire extinguishers were used between decks and steam kept on. The fire, however, gained rapidly, and at six o'clock Capt. Maury, fearing an explosion from the powder stored in the hold if he remained by the ship any longer, ordered the six boats to be launched, and the passengers and crew began to embark. At 7:30 Captain Maury was forced to leave the ship, being the last one on board. On of the boats was capsized after leaving the ship and from seven to ten of the inmates, including two women, were drowned. After sunrise a fresh breeze sprang up. The capsized boat was righted, bailed out, and reached Cat Island in safety. The other boats, with one exception, reached Elenthera Island, a distance 150 miles from the scene of the disaster. The missing boat has not been heard from, but is supposed to have been picked up by a passing vessel, as an empty boat was seen adrift near Elenthera Island with a life-preserver in it. One of the boats, in attempting to land at Elenthera Island was capsized and nine persons were drowned, including Mrs. Brander and her three children. At 1:30 p. m. the Bienville exploded and immediately sank.

When the fire was first discovered it was supposed to be in the fore hold, where a large quantity of powder was stored, but it proved to be between decks, over the boilers and among the cargo. The passengers and crew lost all their baggage and saved nothing the clothes they had on.

Capt. Maury reports that the people of Nassau treated the shipwrecked very kindly and ministered to their wants. Vice Consul Saunders cared for the seamen. Anna Brahn, one of the rescued, became insane and was left at Elenthera, because she could not be found when the party left for Nassau.

The steamer Anna and schooner Dandy were dispatched by the American Consul to search for the missing boat.

Out of one hundred and twenty-seven persons on board the Bienville, thirty-four are unaccounted for, including nine lost at Elenthera.

The bodies of six persons were recovered and buried at James' Point.

The Schooner William McGee took thirty-four of the survivors on the 24th instant, to Baltimore.

A subscription was started in Nassau for the aid of the suffers.

### RHODE ISLAND.

WATCH HILL, Aug. 31.

Many physicians are here, and doing all they can for the sufferers. Twenty-five or more of more of the escaped passengers are lying at the Watch Hill House, and are receiving every attention. Thus far eighty-five have reported themselves, and the rest are supposed to be lost. Many of those saved will die.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

The steamer Narragansett arrived this morning at 9 o'clock, bringing several passengers and three of the deck hands of the steamer Metis.—There is but little doubt, apparently, that so far as the collision is concerned, the blame lies with the schooner. The fact that she struck the steamer fairly amidship proves conclusively in the opinion of the officers of the Narragansett that she was sailing her wrong course. They believe that the schooner; after striking the steamer and burying her bow-sprit in her side, slewed round and washed the rent, allowing the sea to rush in in great volume. There appears to be some doubt whether the schooner Nettie Cushing, now at New London, is the boat that did the damage. One of her crew, it is said, declares that the steamer with which the Cushing came into collision was a white one with side wheels. Some persons believe that the Metis sank the schooner that struck her, and that the Cushing was in collision with another steamer. The first officer of the Narragansett believes that the number of persons lost does not exceed forty-five. He says that innumerable schoobers are cruising around the scene of the disaster, and that many persons thought to be drowned had been picked up, and he was told that several men and women had been rescued by small vessels.

A Pittsburg special says that the Western Iron and Western Nail Associations held a meeting there yesterday, at which it was decided to advance the price of iron and nails. The price of iron is to be advanced $1 on the previous rates, and nails 25 cents per keg.

The Herald has the following London special dated the 30th:

The following letter, together with a magnificent snuff box, set with brilliants, has been received by Mr. Stanley:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Aug 27.

SIR—I have great satisfaction in conveying to you by command of the Queen, Her Majesty's high appreciation of the prudence and zeal which you have displayed in opening communication with Dr. Livingstone, and relieving Her Majesty from the anxiety which, in common with her subjects, she had felt in regard to the fate of that distinguished traveler. The Queen desires me to express her thanks for the service you have thus rendered, together with Her Majesty's congratulations for your having so successfully carried out the mission you so fearlessly undertook. Her Majesty also desires me to request your acceptance of the testimonial which accompanies this letter.

I am sir,
Your most obd't and humble serv't
(Signed) GRANVILLE.

### OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.

The City Council passed resolutions inviting Greeley and Grant to visit the Exposition here on September 3d.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

TITUSVILLE, Aug. 31.

A plan has been matured to prevent new oil developments for six months. Nearly all of the producers will sign the pledge to take measures to enhance prices.

### RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 31.

The schooner A. H. Belden brought into Newport this afternoon the bodies of a man and woman, picked up between Watch Hill and Point Judith, who were evidently passengers by the Metis. The bodies were buoyed by life preservers. The man is believed to be Emil Stanupe, a fresco artist of Newark, N. J. The woman is about 30 years of age, in night dress, and wore a seal ring marked "S."

### ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 30.

Ward meetings were held in every ward in the city this P. M., and were more numerously attended than for years. The utmost harmony prevailed, and a complete coalition between all parties favoring the election of Greeley and Brown and the State ticket was secured. Liberal Republicans were sent to the County Convention and the Central Convention on the same footing as Democrats. Unanimity and good humor were uninterrupted, and working campaign clubs were formed in the second and other wards, an evident desire on all hands to secure the best representative men.

### LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.

At a small meeting of the "Outers" this P. M. delegates were elected to the Louisville Convention. No one of prominence participated in the meeting.

### VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 30.

A special to the Gazette says that Clark, the seducer of Miss Fewell, was shot this morning at Brontsville by a brother of the young lady. Clark was mortally wounded, and is supposed to be dead by this time. Fewell shot him through the bars of the jail.

### New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.

Loans have decreased three and five-eighths of a million; specie decreased one and seven-eighths of a million; legal tenders decreased one and one-half of a million; deposits decreased seven and three-eighths of a million.


# 1872.

## CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second larges' crop..... 15
For third " ..... 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and .....$20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " ..... 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value....$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:
Garden Peas.....$10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

*Maj. J. A. Engelhard General Secretar Cape Fear Agricultural Association:*

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully
DEROSSET & CO.,, State Agents.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1872.

*Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.*

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-ASPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:
2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE, General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING,

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

H. R. KORNEGAY,

**Attorney at Law,**

KENANSVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the Courts of Duplin, Wayne Lenoir and Jones.

dec 15th, 1871. 48-wlych

NOTICE!

Application will be made to the President and Directors of the Wilmington Gas Light Company for a certificate of stock in said Company in substitution for the following certificates in the name of C. A. Drake, lost:
No. 100 for 5 shares,
No. 112 for 1 share,
No. 238 for 50 shares.

aug 2 w3t*

# REMOVAL!

## JOHN D. LOVE'S BOOKSTORE.

The old Bank of Wilmington building, east side of Front street, two doors north of the National Hotel and next South of the Shoe House of Messrs. Geo. R. French & Son, is being converted into a fine commodious Store, to which J. D. Love's Bookstore will be removed on the 1st of October.

aug 20 277-d&w3tch

## CONDITION OF Bank of New Hanover

ON AUGUST 1st, 1872.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts. ..... | | $374,058 26 |
| Overdrafts,..... | | 5,568 75 |
| Due by Banks and Bankers..... | | 32,552 9 |
| Cash on hand..... | | 41,020 62 |
| Gold on hand (currency value)... | | 2,072 06 |
| Silver on hand " " .... | | 286 20 |
| Uncurrent money on hand, currency value,..... | | 276 87 |
| Office Furniture,..... | | 584 39 |
| | | $456 420 10 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock..... | | $150,000 00 |
| Profit and Loss (profits for 6 months) | | 14,516 33 |
| Deposits—Individual....$246,959 88 | | |
| " Banks and Bankers, 17,373 89 | | 264,333 77 |
| Notes and Bills Re-Discounted.... | | 27,570 00 |
| | | $456,420 10 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of New Hanover,
I, S. D. Wallace, Cashier of the Bank of New Hanover, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. D. WALLACE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of August, 1872.

ISAAC BATES,
Notary Public.
aug 6 265-1w nachwst

# NEW DRUG STORE.

The undersigned has opened a first class Drug Store on Third Street, opposite the City Hall, with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he keeps constantly on hand a fresh supply of

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
Perfumery,
India Rubber Goods,
Toilet Articles, &c.

☞ Patent Medicines in variety. ☜
NIGHT CALLS promptly attended to.

W. COWAN GREEN,
Licensed Dispensing Chemist,
Proprietor.

july 24 254-tf

J. R. TOLAR, of N. C. | J. H. HART, of S. C

## TOLAR & HART, Commission Merchants,

152 Front Street, New York.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
*Orders Receive Prompt Attention.*
june 14 22 w6m*

Established 1860.

## Randal H. Foote & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Gold, Stocks and Bonds, Bought and Sold on Commission.

REFERENCES—Jay Cooke & Co., N. Y.; Mechanics Banking Association; or any old Banking House or Commercial Agency in New York.

N. B.—Pamphlet on "WALL STREET AND ITS OPERATIONS" furnished free on application.
may 3 28-w1y

# $1,000 IN ONE WEEK.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,

WARNER ELY,
105 Bleecker Street, New York.
june 28 w3m

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

## T. W. BROWN,

SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & ANDERSON,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, Jewelry, Silverware,
FANCY GOODS, &c. SPECTACLES
TO SUIT ALL AGES.

NO. 37 MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired. ☜

The Premiums for the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair together with several Special Premiums contracted for and furnished by this House.
dec 22, 1871. 49-wlych

JAMES W. LIPPITT,
WITH
JOHN L. WOOSTER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES
Fancy Toilet Articles, &c., &c.
*WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.*
Corner Front and Market Streets,
(McLin's Old Stand)
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
may 17, 1872. 18-wly

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—We wish to employ GENTLEMEN AND LADIES to solicit orders for the CELEBRATED IMPROVED BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES. It will *stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather* and *ruffle*, and sew from the FINEST NAINSOOK TO BEAVER OVERCOATINGS AND LEATHER. For further particulars address
W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.
july 4, 18-2 29-6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
SUPERIOR COURT—JULY 8, A. D., 1872.

Walter J. Craddock, Annie F. Parker, Peschal W. McPhail, by Guardian Civil Craddock, vs, Wm. H. Craddock, and heir of John T. Craddock.

This cause coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Craddock and the heirs of John T. Craddock are non-residents of this State, on motion of Mr. C. Richardson, Attorney for the Petitioners, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington JOURNAL, a paper published in the city of Wilmington, N. C., notifying the said defendants of the filing of the complaint in this proceeding: that the same is for partition amongst the heirs-at-law of Robert A. Craddock, deceased, and that they make appearance at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court on or before the 2d day of September next and answer, plead or demur as they may see fit, and upon their failure to appear the prayer of the petitioners will be granted.

JAMES K. MORRISEY,
Clerk Superior Court, Sampson county, N. C.
July 12 244-law6wch

## A Classical School.

A. P. PICKARD will open his School on the 5th of August, 1872, and will continue it, without intermission, to the 20th of May, 1873, except one week at Christmas. The first session will close on the 23d of December. Board can be obtained in good families for $8 per month, with everything furnished that is usual, except lights. Tuition for English Grammar, &c., $12 50; the Languages, &c., $18 per session. Board and tuition must be paid in advance per session. He was educated at the Bingham School, has between twelve and fifteen years experience in teaching a Classical School; can give ample testimonials of his competency and aptness to teach. Boys prepared for College and for the ordinary business of life. He has erected a new Academy which is quite commodious, and so arranged as to contribute to the comfort and convenience of the students. The school is twelve miles West of Hillsboro, in a moral and intelligent community. Boys will be conveyed from the depot to the School for one dollar and fifty cents by letting the subscriber know which day they will be at the depot, provided they arrive there on Monday or Thursday before noon.

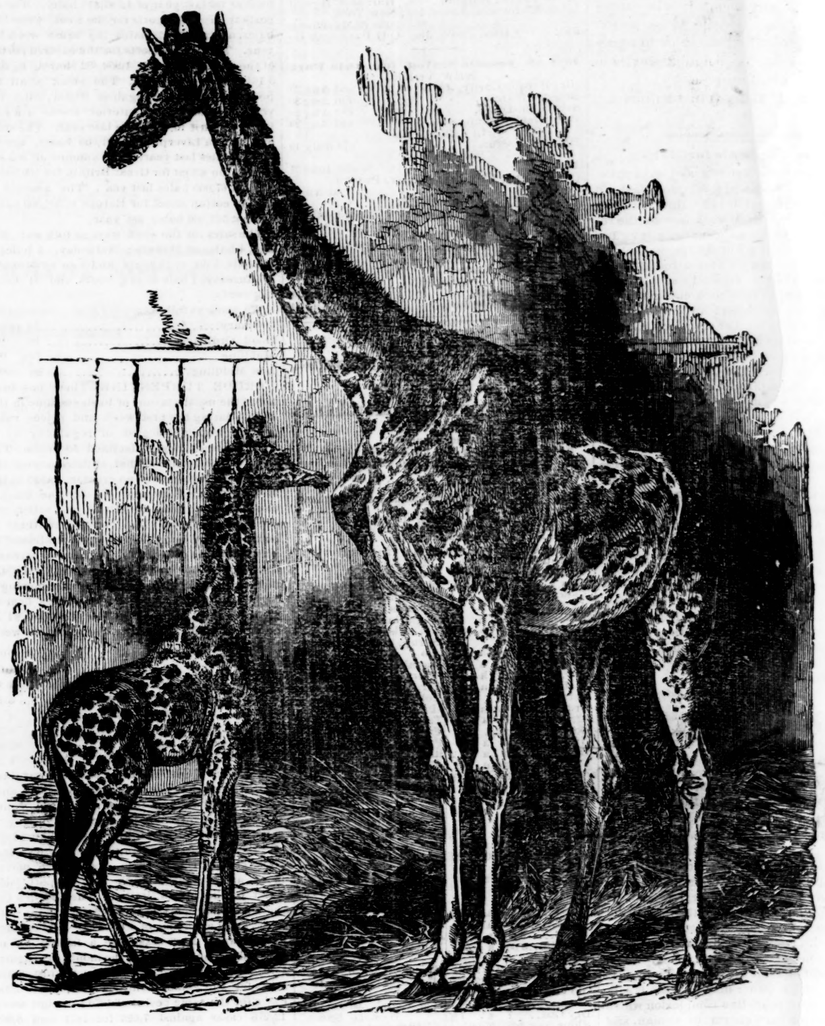
A. P. PICKARD,
Oaks, Orange county, North Carolina.
Reference: Col. W. M. BINGHAM, Mebaneville, Orange county, N. C.
july 12 26-w2m&2w*

$100 to 250 per month guaranteed sure to Agents everywhere selling our new seven strand WHITE PLATINA CLOTHES LINES. Sells readily at every house. Samples free. Address the GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.
jan 16 33-eow12mch

# WILMINGTON in OCTOBER.

# OLD JOHN ROBINSON'S

# EXPOSITION OF NATURAL HISTORY AND WORLD'S FAIR OF WONDERS!



CONSISTING OF A VAST AGGREGATION OF

# RARE ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS,

Wondrous Specimens of Orithology, Geology, Agriculture, Science, Art, Ichthyology, Polytechnic, together with Scriptural and Biblical Illustrations,

Which the great means at the command of the Management has enabled him to collect together, the whole forming the only complete

# Great National Museum,

AQUARIAM, MENAGERIE, AVIARY, CARAVAN, HIPPODROME, CIRCUS and Zoological Garden Combination on the HABITABLE GLOBE

# COMING BY RAIL!

IMMENSE SPECIAL TRAINS are required to move the MAMMOTH SHOW from town to town. If transported by wagons it would require the united services of 2,000 MEN AND HORSES!

## TEN IMMENSE TENTS

Holds these many wonders! a "CITY OF CANVAS" with a seating CAPACITY FOR 20,000 